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Pope as Literary Superstar? The Book's in Hand

By Alan Friedman

PARIS — Call it a publisher's dream. Or better still, the answer to every agent's prayers.

The Pope has written a book, the first by a sitting pontiff that is not a theological treatise but is to be marketed as a potential best-seller.

Earlier this year, in utmost secrecy, the Vatican gave world rights to the book to Leonardo Mondadori, chairman of the eponymous Italian publishing house.

The advance paid by Mr. Mondadori, who is a devout Catholic, was zero. This is because all royalties on the Pope's book, which is likely to be translated into more than 20 languages, will go to charity.

Those involved calculate the book could sell more than 10 million copies worldwide, meaning that revenues from hardcover and paperback global retail sales would come to more than \$100 million.

In late March, with Pope John Paul II still completing

his hand-written manuscript in Polish, Mr. Mondadori contacted the New York superagent Mort Janklow to sell world English rights. And on Tuesday night Mr. Janklow sold those rights to Random House for an advance estimated to be more than \$6 million.

For the 74-year-old Pope, the book of essays — "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" — is a chance to convey his innermost thoughts about life and religion to readers around the world. His previously published works include catechisms, plays written in his youth in Krakow, and a collection of poetry.

For the publishers and agents, handling a book written by the spiritual leader of more than 900 million Catholics is commercial heaven.

Mr. Janklow, who said he was "flattered" to be asked to become the Pope's agent, is forecasting big sales. "I think this book will see the kinds of numbers that are stratospheric," he said in an interview.

Indirectly, the deal will also bring prestige to Prime

Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy, who still controls 47 percent of Mondadori, having last month sold majority control of the Milan-based publisher in an international stock offering.

The royalties will be handled through a special account being set up at the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, the Vatican bank.

Mr. Mondadori signed the contract on June 30 with Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the Vatican spokesman who was acting on the Pope's behalf. He received the 35-chapter volume, which will make for a 230-page book when it is published this fall, only after it had been translated by the Vatican from Polish to Italian.

Mr. Janklow, who is believed to be getting his usual 15 percent commission, refused to disclose the precise advance he had won from Random House, which will publish the book in the United States under its Alfred A. Knopf imprint, and in Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

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Critical Point Is Nearing for Peace Talks With Arabs

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — While attention has been focused largely on the Palestinians and the start of their self-rule, peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors are at a potentially decisive stage on more fronts than at any moment since they began three years ago.

This week, Israel began a new round of negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. In a few days, it will enter a new phase in its dialogue with Jordan, and at the same time it also will welcome the U.S.

NEWS ANALYSIS

secretary of state, who will try to breathe fresh life into stalled talks with Syria. Wherever the Syrians go, Lebanon can be expected to follow.

Some Israeli officials say that these efforts will, as they develop over the next few months, determine whether Middle East peace negotiations ultimately succeed or fail. And though others caution against such do-or-die forecasts, they agree that the multi-track talks have reached a critical point.

One reason, they say, is the reality of Israel's political calendar. Having celebrated its second anniversary Wednesday, the Labor-led government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has two years left. That gives it perhaps another year to come to terms with the Arabs before turning its attention to domestic politics.

Should Labor then be ousted by the rightist Likud party, it is a fair bet that negotiations as they are now known — with Israel prepared to give up land for peace — will become a thing of the past.

For the moment, the talks commanding Israel's greatest interest are those with Jordan, which will take on a new look next week with the two sides holding their first open meetings in each other's country.

Negotiations on border and water disputes are supposed to begin Monday in a tent set up along the frontier between the two countries, starting on the Israeli side.

As part of this new direction, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is scheduled next Wednesday to become the

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Israel Expels 3 Palestinians Entering Gaza With Arafat

Other Senior PLO Aides Barred Until 2 More Fugitives Are Found

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — Three Palestinians — two of them described as planners of one of the most infamous attacks ever on Israeli civilians — were expelled Wednesday by Israel soon after they rode into the Gaza Strip in the motorcade of Yasser Arafat. Two others were still being sought.

The three, who arrived Tuesday, were forced to cross back into Egypt late Wednesday.

Israel barred other senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization from entering the self-rule areas of the Gaza Strip and Jericho until the two men still being sought were found and expelled.

Among those in the Palestine National Authority whom Israel said it would not admit pending the expulsions were Yasser Arafat, the minister of communications, who is waiting in Jordan along with 17 members of his PLO faction. Ahmed Qurei, the economics minister, was also scheduled to arrive in the self-rule area Friday and would be held up unless the two Palestinians were found, Israeli officials said.

Two of those expelled Wednesday were described by Israel as "directly responsible" for planning the 1974 attack on an Israeli school in Maalot that left 21 teenagers dead. An Israeli soldier and three Palestinian guerrillas also were killed in the attack.

The other Palestinians being expelled, including the two being sought, are accused of planning other violent attacks against Israelis.

The discovery that the Palestinians had entered Gaza with Mr. Arafat touched off an uproar among Israeli politicians.

The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said it was an "unpleasant trick." Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said of the Palestinians, "I believe they have to learn the lesson that they cannot cheat."

Mr. Rabin accused Mr. Arafat's entourage of trying to smuggle the men into Gaza in the motorcade.

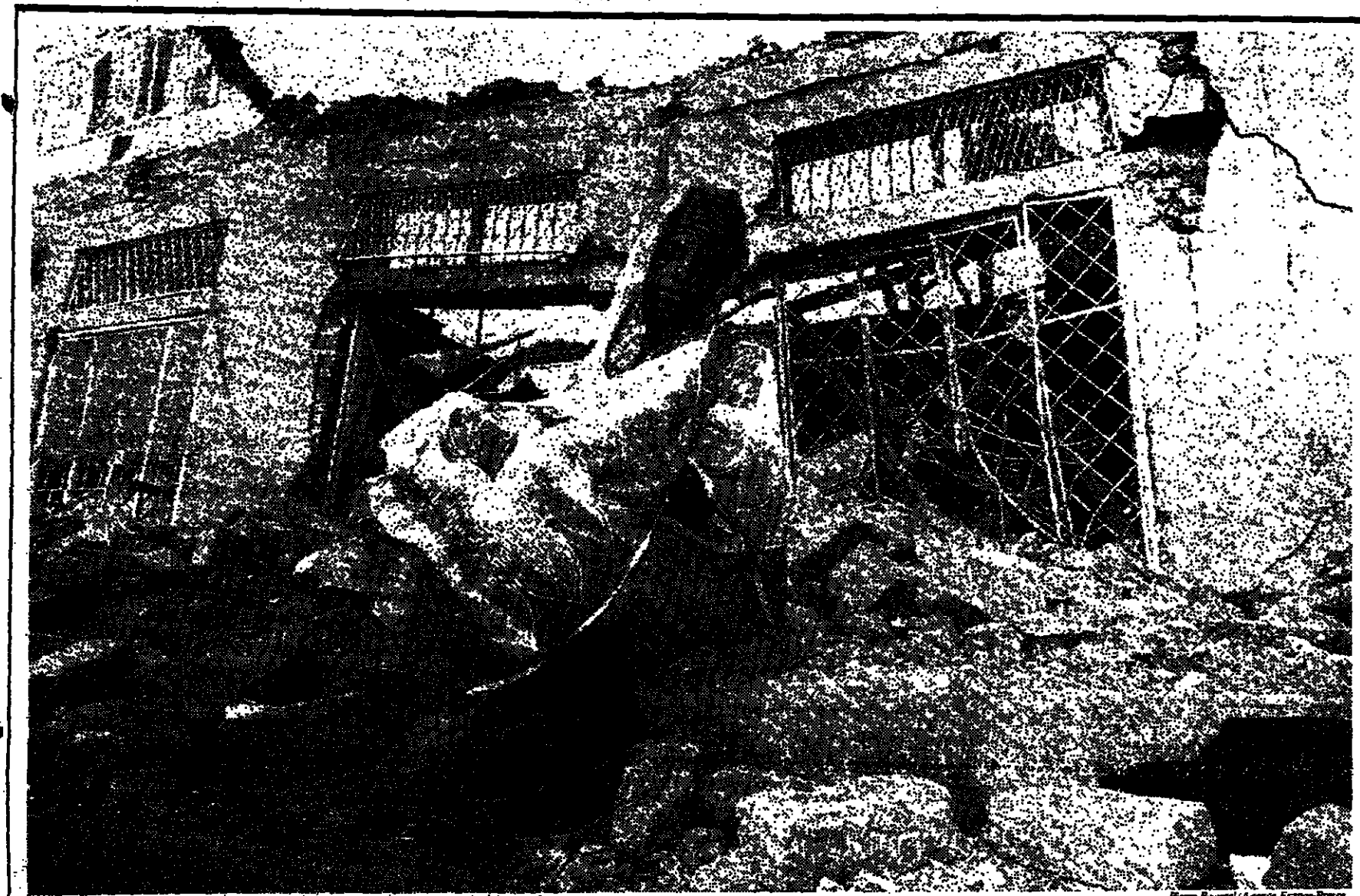
Rightist opposition politicians attacked the government over the incident. Benjamin Begin, a member of Parliament, said Mr. Rabin had also granted permission for the entry of Amin Hindi, Israel had described him as a planner of the 1972 massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

Mr. Begin said Mr. Arafat was "ultimately responsible for all the planning and execution of so many terrorist attacks successfully perpetrated against Israelis all these years." Two small opposition parties submitted a no-confidence motion in the Parliament over the incident, which will be debated next week.

Palestinian officials did not defend the move and tried to defuse the criticism. "The four tried to get into Gaza illegally, thinking they would sneak in with Arafat," said Major General Nasser Yousef, commander of the Palestinian police force. "It was illegal, but we solved the problem and it is all over." Although General Yousef referred to four men, Israeli authorities said five were involved.

Oded Ben Ami, a spokesman for Mr. Rabin, said the Palestinians were supposed

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RWANDAN RUINS — A woman sitting Wednesday among Kigali's wreckage. She is one of hundreds of thousands of refugees challenging the resources of relief agencies. Aid officials see a crisis developing as the Hutu refugee stream grows before the advancing army of Tutsi-dominated rebels. Page 2.

Kim Jong Il Takes Over Total Power, North Korea Announces

By T. R. Reid

SEOUL — Supreme power in North Korea has passed to Kim Jong Il, the state-controlled radio reported Wednesday, saying he had succeeded his late father in all three of the top positions.

The report indicated that Mr. Kim, 52, had taken over as secretary-general of the Workers' Party, the nation's only legal

party, as commander of the million-member armed forces, and as president.

That would give the son full control of the governing apparatus set up by his father, Kim Il Sung, the "Great Leader," who died Friday, reportedly of heart attack.

In his characteristic style, Radio Pyongyang's news service reported several times that "Our Dear Leader and comrade Kim Jong Il, the sole successor to our Great

Leader, now holds the revered positions at the top of the party, the government, and the revolutionary forces.

But South Korean officials said they would await clearer notification from North Korea before concluding that the younger Mr. Kim has managed to carry out fully the transfer of power, the first hereditary succession in any Communist state.

South Korean officials said the radio

report was not surprising, since the transfer of the father's power to the son had seemed to be going smoothly following the first word of Kim Il Sung's death.

However, analysts here said they did not think Kim Jong Il or anyone else could formally assume the three titles until the official funeral for Kim Il Sung, set for Sunday.

North Korea's state-run television service Wednesday released more videotape,

showing near-hysteria among mourners wailing and weeping before statues of the late "Great Leader." Citizens by the tens of thousands were seen beating their breasts and crying uncontrollably.

Radio Pyongyang said about 17 million North Koreans had taken part in public mourning rituals.

South Korean officials said they expected that some time would be required be-

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Rebound in Stock Markets Heartens European Traders

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — The worst may be over for European bond and stock markets, analysts said Wednesday after European share prices headed upward.

Share prices in London, by far Europe's largest market, were strong, with the FTSE-100 index closing above the psychologically important 3,000 level for the first time in three weeks. The index was up 41 points on the day.

Separately, the dollar made a mild recovery, breaking out of its recent cycle of decline, although dealers were not convinced that market sentiment had changed. (Page 9)

"It is whoopee yahoo time," Andy Hartwell, equities strategist with Paribas Capital Markets, said of the good news on Europe's stock markets. Like many others,

however, he was reluctant to pronounce a major turning point.

Indeed, experts still disagree as to what to call the huge losses in both bond and stock markets of recent months. Bets remain evenly split between calling it a mere correction in a bull market or calling it an out-and-out bear market.

Whatever the definition, strategists say that there is much that ails the markets. Highest on the list, they place continuing uncertainty over the timing of likely increases in U.S. interest rates.

Indeed, some currency traders attributed the dollar's comparative strength on Wednesday to rumors that the Federal Reserve would soon announce an interest rate increase of from one-half to three-

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READY FOR THE OPEN — Greg Norman riding to a practice round Wednesday in Turnberry, Scotland, where he will defend his British Open title. The 123d edition of the golfing classic tees off on Thursday. Page 16.

Kiosk

Rwandans Overwhelm Zairian Border Post

Hutu refugees fleeing rebel forces of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front overwhelmed a border crossing in Zaire on Wednesday, officials said.

A Red Cross worker estimated that refugees were crossing the border at the rate of 10,000 an hour along a small dirt road just north of Goma, Zaire.

The crossing was overrun after Zairian officials closed the main crossing at Goma. Behind those first Rwandan refugees, one aid worker estimated, 1 million refugees were en route Wednesday on a 40-kilometer stretch of road from Ruhengeri to Gisenyi.

Gisenyi, in western Rwanda across the border from Goma, is the stronghold of Rwanda's mostly Hutu interim government. (Page 2)

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Patten Blames China for Jitters In Hong Kong

By Edward A. Gargan

HONG KONG — At times battered by ferocious criticism from Beijing, and at times ignored, Hong Kong's governor on Wednesday vigorously defended his program of local democratization and lashed out at the Chinese government for undermining confidence in the colony in the three years before Britain surrenders sovereignty.

Mixing sarcasm with passion, anger with fervor, Governor Chris Patten placed blame for the growing nervousness among many people in Hong Kong about China's looming takeover squarely on the shoulders of Beijing's leaders.

In an interview at his office in the governor's residence, the man who is probably Britain's last governor here said that confidence in the colony could only be assured by Beijing.

"I have never sought to deny that they can come in and throw out the Legislative Council, the directly elected local government and bodies that have been created," Mr. Patten said. "I don't think that will be widely regarded as a very effective way of winning people's minds and hearts. And I think the rest of the world will inevitably see China's assumption of international responsibilities very much through the prism of how it deals with Hong Kong and how it behaves in Hong Kong."

Two weeks ago, Hong Kong's Legisla-

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Back to Baghdad: Dealmakers Gear Up

By Caryle Murphy

BAGHDAD — This isolated city has not heard so many foreign accents in a long time.

Four dozen Frenchmen led the way, streaming into Baghdad in two separate delegations peppered with corporate bonhomie. Japanese, Italian and Spanish businessmen also showed up in the past month or so, as did a German parliamentary delegation, a Pakistani aviation official and a Chinese deputy foreign minister.

The visits, along with an increasing number of trips abroad by senior Iraqi officials, are the most illustrative demonstration of the waning international will to

maintain United Nations trade sanctions imposed on Iraq after it invaded Kuwait nearly four years ago.

Most of those who arrived came to "prosper," as a Frenchman put it, for deals once sanctions are lifted.

Even the U.S. interests section in Baghdad, run by the Polish Embassy, is fielding calls from Americans inquiring about the risks of visiting here.

"They say, 'We got this invitation to visit from the Iraqi government,'" a source said, "and the first question they ask is, 'Will they kill us if we come?'"

The company officials are informed that the Iraqis will not kill them, but that the U.S. government may prosecute them

since travel to Iraq on U.S. passports is restricted. Some U.S. companies are said to be getting around this by having Iraqi visas stamped on pieces of paper, meeting Iraqi officials in Jordan or sending non-U.S. employees to Baghdad.

Iraqi officials are about to launch another blitzkrieg on UN diplomats in New York as the next sanctions review comes up next Monday. Diplomats here and UN officials say they expect no significant change at the review and predict the ban on Iraqi oil sales will continue until at least early next year.

Still, the international mood appears to

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WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Italy 2, Bulgaria 1

Roberto Baggio scored twice early, and the Italians held on to advance to the finals. Italy opened the game at a furious pace, and when Baggio scored in the 21st minute and then again five minutes later, it looked like an Italian rout. But Bulgaria came back as the first half ended, with Hristo Stoichkov converting a penalty shot.

Saturday's third-place match: Bulgaria vs. Brazil-Sweden loser, in Pasadena, California, 1:35 GMT.

Sunday's championship match: Italy vs. Brazil-Sweden winner, in Pasadena, 1:35 GMT.

World Cup report: Page 17

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 1.62	Down 0.16%
3704.28	112.57
The Dollar	
New York	1.5413
London	1.5413
Paris	1.5413
Frankfurt	1.5413
Stocks	1.5413
Yen	98.225
FF	5.2785
Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	0.800 Din
Cyprus	1.000 Cyp
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.
Gibraltar	0.85 G.P.
Great Britain	5.00 P.
Egypt	2.50 Dir.
Jordan	1.00 J.D.
Kenya	150 K.S.H.
Kuwait	500 F.R.
Malta	25 C.
Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Norway	15 N.Kr.
Oman	1.000 Rials
Qatar	8.00 Rials
Rep. Ireland	1.00 P.
Saudi Arabia	2.00 R.
South Africa	6 R.
U.A.E.	2.50 Dir.
U.S. Mil.	151.10
Zimbabwe	210.00

Panicked Rwandans Swarm Into Zaire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOMA, Zaire — Driven by fear, hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees in western Rwanda overwhelmed a tiny border crossing and flooded into Zaire on Wednesday, aid workers said.

The aid workers said they may be facing one of the world's biggest humanitarian crises.

A Red Cross official estimated that, starting late Wednesday, refugees were crossing the border at the rate of 10,000 an hour along a tiny road just north of Goma.

The refugees were fleeing ahead of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the Tutsi rebel group that holds two-thirds of the country and is advancing west against the remaining government troops.

The crossing point — manned by one guard on a dirt road — was overrun after Zairian officials closed the main crossing at Goma. Aid workers and reporters who had used Goma as their base for western Rwanda, were allowed to cross back into Zaire at Goma, but only on foot. Cars had to be left in Rwanda.

Behind those first Rwandan refugees, one aid worker estimated that 1 million refugees — "a wall of people" — were seen Wednesday on a 40-kilometer (25-mile) stretch of road from Ruhengeri to Gisenyi.

Gisenyi, across the border from Goma, is the stronghold of Rwanda's interim govern-

ment, made up of members of its Hutu majority.

Rebels have threatened to march on to Gisenyi if the Hutu leaders who encouraged the massacre of an estimated 200,000 people — mostly Tutsi civilians and Hutu opposition leaders — were not apprehended.

"The situation is bad," said Johanna Grombach, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Goma. "It is a humanitarian catastrophe."

"The needs are too much, just too much for the ICRC," Miss Grombach said. "We cannot feed all these people. The medical needs are also enormous."

The charity Doctors Without Borders said it would begin operating in the government-held area of Rwanda on Thursday. But an official said, "It's a huge and challenging task, and frankly we just do not have the capacity, the means, to cope with the situation."

The French military in Goma on a humanitarian mission also said the situation was critical. "We are witnessing a dramatic level of a humanitarian crisis," said Colonel Didier Bolleli, a military spokesman. "And what is needed is massive injection of funds, massive support."

Political analysts say only an immediate end to the rebels' advance will ease the situation, but French intelligence officers say they have detected no such signs from the front.

(AP, Reuters)



Thousands of Rwandans waiting at a Tanzania camp Wednesday for a visit by Sadako Ogata, the UN refugee chief.

Nigeria Bows to Pressure From Strikers

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Pressured by a crippling oil strike aimed at ousting the military regime, Nigeria's leaders promised Wednesday to release imprisoned union officials and hinted that they would free the man who apparently was elected president last year.

The military government of General Sani Abacha, faced with the stiffest challenge to its hard-line rule, met throughout the day while widespread strikes continued to strangle the

economy of this nation of 90 million people.

Thousands of managers in the oil industry, including engineers and supervisors on offshore rigs, joined the strike on Tuesday.

The government was unusually conciliatory Wednesday, but did not address the main demand of a broad-based labor coalition: that the government resign and give power to Moshood K.O. Abiola, the businessman who apparently won

the June 12, 1993, election that was voided by the military.

Information Minister Jerry Gana invited union leaders to meet with the government, an offer the union had rejected earlier Wednesday.

The government also said it would release union leaders who were jailed when oil workers triggered a series of strikes by trade unions on July 4.

Most significantly, Mr. Gana said the government would not oppose the release of Chief

Abiola, who was arrested after he declared himself president in June to mark the first anniversary of the presidential election aimed at ending a decade of military rule.

Chief Abiola has been charged with treason in the federal court in Abuja.

He has a bail hearing scheduled for Thursday, and his release may be imminent as the government seeks to placate growing grass-roots opposition to its rule.

Seeing Spies Everywhere, China Acts

Reuters

BEIJING — China has stepped up state security with the adoption of new laws to counter internal dissent and what it calls ceaseless espionage by foreign governments.

Prime Minister Li Peng promulgated the regulations, passed in May by the cabinet, on June 4, the fifth anniversary of the Chinese Army crackdown on pro-democracy protests, but they were published by the Legal Daily only on Wednesday.

Under the regulations, foreign institutions, organizations and foreigners in China will be considered hostile if they finance, collude with or engage in subversive activities endangering state security, the newspaper said.

Subversion, instigation of rebellion and sabotage by overseas espionage agencies in China have never ceased, according to the State Security Ministry.

The official media periodically report the capture of al-

leged overseas spies, most of whom are said to work for Taiwan.

The regulations define subversive activities as: the organization of terrorist activities, the fabrication or distortion of facts or the spreading of views that endanger state security, and the use of religion to incite ethnic strife.

Those who cause severe harm to the state by shielding criminal activities or hindering state security work will be punished, the newspaper said.

Beijing Sets New Talks In Taipei

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — China has responded to Taiwan's invitation to resume stalled talks, proposing that a fifth round begin in Taipei on July 23, the China Daily reported Wednesday.

The talks, proposed in a message from China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits to its counterpart, the Straits Exchange Foundation, would be the first since the killing of 24 Taiwan tourists in China on March 31 soured relations.

The message from the Chinese semi-official body said the two groups' deputy secretaries would be continuing their discussions on repatriating hijackers and individuals who enter illegally, as well as on fishing disputes, Xinhua said.

It also proposed talks on July 27 between the two secretaries, Tang Shubei and his Taiwan counterpart, Chiao Jen-ho, focusing on losses of property and life suffered in bilateral exchanges in recent years, the agency said.

Smoker's Killer in Japan Won't Be Jailed

Reuters

TOKYO — A man who caused a smoker's death by kicking him after he lit a cigarette in a no-smoking area at a Japanese railroad station has received a three-year suspended sentence.

Kazuo Kuwahara, 28, received the sentence from the district court in Urawa, north of Tokyo, on Tuesday. Anti-smoking activists had called for leniency in the case.

Mr. Kuwahara had pleaded guilty to causing bodily harm resulting in the death of Hideo Sugura, a 57-year-old housepainter. The defendant had submitted a written statement telling the court he could not tolerate what he called violent smoking that might harm other people.

The incident took place on March 7 when Mr. Kuwahara, an office worker, found himself alongside Mr. Sugura on a suburban station platform.

Seeing the older man smoking in a no-smoking area, Mr. Kuwahara elbowed him in protest, the court heard.

Then, fearing a counterattack, he kicked Mr. Sugura in the face and neck. The painter fell, fatally fracturing his skull.

Judge Seiji Habuchi said Mr. Kuwahara should have been content with warning Mr. Sugura for contravening the smoking ban. But he ruled that the defendant kicked the victim only once and had not intended to kill him.

West Takes a New Tack to Fight Child Sex Trade Overseas

By Charles P. Wallace

BANGKOK — Early last year, a retired Swedish civil servant was arrested during a police raid in the beach resort of Pattaya, and charged with molesting a 13-year-old boy in his hotel room. As is common in prosecutions involving child prostitution in Asia, the case never went to trial.

Instead, the Swede was released on \$4,000 bail and left the country. Since Sweden has no extradition treaty with Thailand, it appeared that his legal problems were over.

After returning to Sweden, however, he received a shock. The state prosecutor, Sverker Alhem, informed him that he was being officially investigated — the formal stage before prosecution — for violating Sweden's own child molestation law with his activities in Thailand. It is the first time Swedish authorities have contemplated using the 30-year-old law for crimes involving children overseas, Mr. Alhem said.

While the Swedish traveler maintains his innocence and prosecutors are still awaiting evidence from Thailand before proceeding, the case has become the opening skirmish in a novel, worldwide legal battle to curb the flourishing trade in child prostitutes.

In the past year, Germany, France and Australia have proposed tough legal measures to discourage their citizens from traveling abroad for child prostitution. In the United States, Senate and House versions of a law on child abuse overseas have been sent to a joint congressional committee along with the rest of the current crime bill.

Child prostitution is one of the saddest scourges in developing Asia. Every year, thousands of men from Western Europe, the United States and Australia fly into Southeast Asia in search of children, both boys and girls, as sex partners or to use in pornography. Some parents in developing countries sell their children into a kind of slavery, while governments desperate for tourist dollars turn a blind eye.

Previously, efforts to control the trade have largely failed because of corruption. Now, however, efforts around the world have been galvanized in a campaign to adopt strict laws in the so-called "consumer" countries to discourage men from venturing overseas for underage sex.

The campaign is being spearheaded by a small group called End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism, which was founded in Bangkok in 1990 during an international conference on tourism. It has offices in 26 countries.

"Our goal is to let people know that if they

want a child prostitute in Thailand or elsewhere in Asia, that they are doing something illegal," said Sudarat S. Srisang, a Thai social worker who became the group's executive director. "Before, there was this attitude that it was O.K., that there was an acceptance in this part of the world. Well, it's no longer O.K."

Although precise statistics are not available, Mr. Sudarat's group estimates that nearly 1 million children are involved in Asia's sex trade, including 300,000 to 400,000 in India, 200,000 to 300,000 in Thailand, 100,000 each in the Philippines and Taiwan, 40,000 in Vietnam and 30,000 in Sri Lanka. A recent report suggested that war-devastated Cambodia is fast becoming a haven for child prostitution.

The proposed U.S. law would expand the Mann Act, which makes it an offense to travel across state lines for immoral purposes, to make it a felony to travel outside the United States to engage in any sexual act with a minor that would be illegal in America. It would also be illegal for Americans to traffic in child pornography overseas.

Enforced by a special Justice Department office, the proposal calls for punishment of 10 years' imprisonment for a first offense and 20 years for a second offense. Civil liberties advocates had initially questioned whether it was

legal to try someone in the United States for a crime committed overseas. But legal experts said, this concept of "extraterritoriality" has been upheld in such cases as the one against the former Panamanian leader Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was tried and convicted in Miami on eight counts of racketeering, conspiracy and cocaine-smuggling.

Last year, Germany enacted a law providing for prison sentences of up to 10 years for any German who engages in sexual practices with a child under 14, even if the crime takes place in a foreign country. France also adopted punitive measures, while Britain promised to provide Asian countries with lists of known British pedophiles so they can be kept out by immigration officials.

One of the most sweeping proposals was adopted by the lower house of Australia's Parliament earlier this year and is awaiting passage by the upper house. It provides for up to 14 years' imprisonment for cases involving children under 12 and up to seven years' imprisonment for those involving youngsters between 13 and 16.

Mr. Sudarat's group has focused on enacting laws in the "consumer" nations because only a handful of cases have been successfully prosecuted in Asia, although the number is starting to grow.

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Colombia (CC)	980-16-0001	Greece (CC)	00-800-1211	Mexico	95-800-674-7000	Slovak Republic (CC)	00-800-0112	Venezuela	800-1114-0
Costa Rica	162	Grenada	1-800-624-8721	Monaco (CC)	197-00-19	South Africa (CC)	0800-99-0011		

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★POLITICAL NOTES★

Congress Sweets It Can Keep a Secret

WASHINGTON — The White House counsel, Lloyd Cutler, has reached an extraordinary secrecy agreement with the Senate Banking Committee to treat documents related to the Whitewater affair as classified materials until hearings begin later this month.

The House Banking Committee also has agreed to give the documents unusual protection. Mr. Cutler said Tuesday the arrangements were negotiated with committee lawyers and were intended to prevent "random leaking of documents out of context."

The documents, which detail contacts between the White House and Treasury Department about the early stages of the Whitewater investigation, are being kept in safes in secure rooms under guard. The limited number of Republican and Democratic banking committee staffers allowed to see them are being asked to sign confidentiality agreements.

Republicans, who had waged a long struggle with Democratic leaders to schedule Whitewater hearings in both houses, agreed to the unusual terms because they were concerned that they might otherwise be denied access to the documents, Republican sources said. (WP)

U.S. Weighs Mandatory Identity Cards

NEW YORK — The United States, in a response to its inability to control illegal immigration, may soon ask every American to carry a national identity card that would be required when applying for work or social benefits.

Called an "Employee Verification Registration," the card would include a photograph, a magnetic strip with statistical information, a Social Security number and, possibly, fingerprints, CBS News reported.

The card could be proposed by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, a bipartisan group that CBS said had already discussed the concept with the White House, which tentatively endorsed the idea.

The card would be required when applying for work or social benefits and would be phased in by age groups over several years, CBS said. (Reuters)

Senate Sidelines a Pro-Labor Measure

WASHINGTON — Legislation to bar employers from hiring permanent replacements for striking workers was effectively doomed after the Senate twice failed to break a filibuster by conservatives.

The "workplace fairness" measure, a top legislative priority of organized labor and one endorsed by the Clinton administration, will be shelved for the year.

In a largely party-line roll call vote of 53 to 46 on Wednesday, the Senate failed to get the 60 votes required to limit debate and force a bill to passage. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

David King, an assistant professor at Harvard University, on Senator Edward M. Kennedy's upcoming re-election race and a probable challenge from a Republican businessman, Mitt Romney: "Mitt Romney has a lot more money than anyone who has run against Ted Kennedy in the past. And money is the name of the game in gaining name recognition in this country." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

At least two inmates were killed and two critically wounded in a riot at a medium security prison north of Hartford, officials in Connecticut said. Two guards were also wounded in the fighting, which involved about 200 prisoners at the Carl Robinson Correctional Institution in Enfield.

A helicopter carrying fire fighters between brush fires crashed in New Mexico, killing three people and injuring two, authorities said. The crash started a blaze in a forest 30 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Silver City.

A Coast Guard helicopter hit a hillside while searching in fog for a stranded fishing boat, killing all four crew members aboard; it was reported in Shelter Cove, California.

Running counter to a national trend, a survey released in New York suggests that the attitudes of New York City schoolchildren are hardening against drugs. The survey of more than 15,000 children last year showed an increase in the perceived risk of taking drugs, as well as a decrease in the perceived benefits, compared with a similar poll the previous year. Ninety percent of the children said taking drugs would make you "feel bad about yourself," up from 85 percent in 1992. Only 16 percent said taking drugs would make them feel more grown up. (Reuters, AP, AP, NYT)

Catholics Mobilize to Block Coverage for Abortions

By Peter Steinfels

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The nation's Roman Catholic bishops have warned Congressional leaders that they are mobilizing millions of church members against any health care plan that requires all health insurers to cover abortion as part of a standard package of benefits.

In a letter to congressional leaders this week, the bishops reaffirmed their support for changing the health system to achieve universal coverage. But they promised "vigorous opposition" to any health plan that includes a requirement of abortion coverage.

Although the bishops have stated this position repeatedly, they have watched with consternation as each of the five draft health bills that have passed congressional committees has included a requirement for abortion coverage.

"We haven't been listened to," said Helen Alvare, a spokeswoman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. "It was our hope that by now we would have been able to impress on members of Congress the dramatic violation of our conscience that inclusion of abortion would be."

Most private health plans include coverage of

abortion, but Catholics and others have the choice of buying insurance that does not include it.

Requiring such coverage in a uniform national benefits package "will force millions of employers, churches and individuals to subsidize abortion in violation of their consciences," the bishops' letter said, and "will jeopardize the future of Catholic and other religious providers of health care."

The letter, sent to 30 leaders of Congress, was signed by Archbishop William H. Keeler of Baltimore, president of the bishops' conference, Cardinal Roger Mahony of Los Angeles, chairman of its Pro-Life Committee, and Bishop John R. Ricard of Baltimore, who serves on the bishops' Domestic Policy Committee.

Church officials around the country are now beginning a stepped-up effort to press their opposition in visits to political leaders and to mobilize parishes, church organizations and the extensive Roman Catholic hospital system, in hopes that members will bring their views known to Congress.

Church officials said they hoped that when congressional leaders and the White House craft final health legislation in the coming weeks, it

will be apparent that the political costs of including abortion services will outweigh the benefits.

In effect, the Catholic leaders are offering a carrot and a stick. They have pledged their strong support for a major overhaul of health care that includes universal coverage, so long as it excludes abortion services. But they have also made it clear that a plan that includes abortion coverage will face organized opposition from Catholic leaders and groups.

The abortion issue is one of the biggest concerns of the Democratic strategists trying to piece together a majority for a health care bill. Their fear is that coming down on either side will cost votes. With Democratic leaders increasingly aware of how narrow a margin they may be working with to pass a bill, the hunt will be intense for some kind of compromise.

Last month Hillary Rodham Clinton seemed to open the door to a strategic retreat, even on abortion, saying: "It is very difficult to tell exactly where we are going to have to make whatever compromise."

Abortion rights advocates, who note that most Americans already have abortion services covered in private insurance plans, have vowed to

fight any effort to remove abortion from any new, standard benefits package.

"While everyone respects the dictates of individual conscience, we strongly oppose the bishops' plan to impose their views on women's reproductive health on society as a whole," said James Wagoner, executive vice president of the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League.

The dual position — support for universal coverage and strong opposition to including abortion services — distinguishes the bishops' position from that of some conservative Christian groups who not only oppose abortion but also oppose virtually any major health-care changes.

It is also central to the bishops' hope for mobilizing Catholics well beyond the usual circles of fervent abortion foes, such as Catholic doctors and nurses and church members working with low-income and minority populations.

In the health proposals before Congress, public funds would subsidize the insurance of poor people, and thus abortion coverage for them. But the Catholic leaders are objecting more broadly to the proposed requirement that all the country's insurance plans include abortion coverage.



NONEMERGENCY EXIT — President Bill Clinton and the first lady walking past an escape chute that was accidentally deployed on Air Force One after it landed at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. The Clintons were returning from their European trip.

Blood Tests on Glove Reported to Find DNA Links to Simpson and Slain Pair

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Blood on a glove found at O.J. Simpson's estate contained DNA material from Mr. Simpson and the two persons he is accused of killing, according to a Los Angeles television station.

Tests on blood from the glove showed a "strong probability" of a DNA match with blood from Mr. Simpson, his former wife and her friend, KCBS-TV reported, citing sources close to the investigation. The use of such genetic testing as evidence has been challenged in some California courts.

The test results received by the district attorney came from a right-hand glove found at Mr. Simpson's estate after the June 12 killings of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, the report said.

A left-hand glove was found at the scene of the killings, in front of Mr. Simpson's condominium. The authorities believe the two gloves are a matched set.

Meanwhile, investigators took hair samples from Mr. Simpson, 47, the actor and former football star, and asked the district attorney to file charges against Al Cowlings, who drove the white Ford Bronco seen by millions on national television June 17 as it was followed by several police cars over 60 miles of Los Angeles area highways.

Mr. Simpson was in the back seat, holding a gun to his head at times. He had fled after learning he was about to be charged with murdering Ms. Simpson, 35, and Mr. Goldman, 25. Mr. Cowlings is a boyfriend friend and a former National Football League teammate of Mr. Simpson's.

When they arrived in Mr. Simpson's driveway, Mr. Cowlings was arrested for investigation of aiding his friend's escape and freed on \$250,000 bail.

The district attorney could decide to file charges, drop the case or ask for further investigation. A decision is expected before Mr. Cowlings' scheduled court appearance Friday.

Robert L. Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's lawyer, has said Mr. Simpson planned to go to his former wife's grave and kill himself, but Mr. Cowlings talked him out of it.

Detectives collected hair from Mr. Simpson, who is held without bail at the Los Angeles County Central Men's Jail. A judge had ruled that up to 100 hairs could be taken for comparison with those in a knit cap found at the scene of the killings. The authorities have said they want to use DNA testing to compare the hairs.

Defense Prepares Motions

Lawyers for Mr. Simpson have begun preparing a battery of motions in an attempt to undermine the prosecution case and to bolster their client's plea of innocence, the Los Angeles Times reported, quoting Mr. Shapiro.

"We are only going to file motions that are legally supportable and that support O.J.'s innocence," said Mr. Shapiro, who heads the high-profile legal team.

Among the motions being drafted, Mr. Shapiro said, is one to dismiss the case based on the lack of prosecution evidence presented during the preliminary hearing.

Another motion will contest evidence obtained during a warrantless search of Mr. Simpson's home and another will challenge evidence seized under a subsequent search warrant.

Human Error Is Blamed for Downing of Helicopters Over Iraq

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Wednesday that the "friendly fire" shooting down of two U.S. helicopters over Iraq was caused by human error, and Defense Secretary William J. Perry called it "a tragedy that never should have happened."

Mr. Perry said a two-month inquiry concluded that the pi-

lots of two F-15C fighters who shot down the helicopters and the crew of an Airborne Warning and Control System plane monitoring flights in the area had made several mistakes that led to the tragedy.

The defense secretary said that he would send the report to U.S. commanders responsible for operations in the area and that it would be up to them to

decide on any disciplinary action.

The report made clear that human errors, particularly in communication, were primarily responsible for the April 14 tragedy, in which the F-15Cs fired missiles at a pair of U.S.

Army UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters. They mistook them for Iraqi helicopters over a "no-flight" zone.

All 26 people on the helicopters died, including 15 Americans, most of whom were mili-

tary personnel, five Kurds and three officers from Turkey, two from Britain and one from France.

"The accident was caused by a breakdown in command guidance and supervision and the misidentification of the Black-

hawks," said the chief investigating officer, Major General James Andrus.

He cited the fact that the F-15 pilots were unaware that Blackhawks were operating in the area and listed a series of mistakes by the AWACS crew.

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on Page 5

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No, Don't Invade Haiti

If the Clinton administration is looking for a pretext to invade Haiti — a distinct possibility — it has just been handed a dandy one. The army-backed government's abrupt expulsion of foreign human rights monitors is a defiant slap at the United Nations and the Organization of American States. By threatening the safety of these international civil servants, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his crew have conveniently internationalized what has been essentially a domestic political crisis, fessing the objection that an invasion would violate Haitian sovereignty. It is a conscious provocation, daring Washington to override domestic skepticism and invade.

But unless force is literally needed to protect the monitors' lives, the administration should sit tight and settle down to a policy of sanctions, sanctuary and intensified international diplomacy.

An invasion will not create a workable Haitian political system, win regional respect or set a constructive precedent for the use of force in post-Cold War foreign policy. There is no guarantee of a quick exit or acclaim from the Haitian population, even the pro-Aristide majority. And it is not supported by Congress or American public opinion.

Nevertheless, invasion is a seductive

idea to some in the White House and the State Department because of frustration with the insolent behavior of Haiti's generals, a desire to refute doubts that this administration is prepared to use force, and fear of the political consequences of the continued massive exodus of Haitian refugees.

The better, if less dramatic, policy is to let recently tightened international sanctions do their work, pressuring countries like France to suspend commercial flights and cooperate in arranging refugee resettlement; and to find enough safe haven sites, including some in the United States, to assure that no fleeing Haitian is forced to return home.

Force is a blunt instrument. It cannot solve political problems. It kills people, including American troops, who should be asked to die only when vital national interests are involved. It punches holes in the international legal order. It is sometimes necessary but must be only a last resort. Democracy and human rights are national U.S. interests. But except for refugees, what is going on in Haiti affects only Haiti. Fear of the political consequences of admitting legally qualified but politically unpopular refugees is not a very good reason for invading a country.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Passports for Lebanon

Why does the United States still block the use of most American citizens' passports for travel to Lebanon? The official reason is to ensure the security of American citizens in a place prone to terrorism. But the old story of terrorism is in remission. The United States so acknowledged when the Justice Department announced last year that it was no longer extending "temporary protected status" to Lebanese nationals in America to let them overstay their visas. The last American hostage, Terry Anderson, came out at the end of 1991.

Ignoring the ban, some 40,000 Lebanese-Americans went back last year, mostly for family visits, without a single incident. In Congress, leaders of both parties endorse lifting the seven-year-old passport ban in favor of a travel advisory or warning, which leaves the decision to travel in each American's hands.

Lebanon still has a good way to go to recover fully from a civil war that wrecked national life from 1975 to 1990. Yet it is springing ahead in physical reconstruction, without foreign aid, and its political rehabilitation goes about as well as it can while the country remains the victim of a double occupation, by Syria and Israel.

The American passport ban is an especially unkind cut, coming from a

country that professes friendship and enjoys diplomatic ties with Lebanon. Under the ban, some Americans ignoring it have had their passports lifted. The ban hurts travel and tourism, keeps American business from going after big infrastructure projects in Lebanon and belittles Lebanese pluck. No other country enforces a similar restriction.

The State Department's caution is understandable; nobody over there in Foggy Bottom can want to become known as the diplomat who opened up travel to Lebanon just as Hezbollah got back into hostage-taking. But Americans would still be on notice to be careful.

Meanwhile, in Beirut and elsewhere, the suspicion circulates that Washington is holding back this diplomatic favor as a card to be played not in a bilateral relationship of modest consequence but in the grander diplomatic game. This frustrates the Lebanese.

They know that their time will come in the Mideast peace talks only when Syria and Israel so determine. Rather than waiting to be rewarded later for a peace move that they would eagerly make today if they could, they prefer to be encouraged and strengthened now. The burden is on the State Department to show why it cannot lift the ban.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Minuses and Pluses

It is no secret that President Bill Clinton is trying to demonstrate to the American public that he is capable of consistent, credible foreign policy leadership. On that score, the summit meeting of industrial democracies in Naples, the centerpiece of his latest European tour, was a missed opportunity.

It is also no secret that it is not as easy nowadays for a U.S. president to dominate the world stage. Absent a common Soviet threat, America is seen as one more player in a complex and increasingly parochial post-Cold War world.

In the past, for example, Mr. Clinton's plea to the industrialized nations to open their markets to Eastern Europe might have commanded a respectful hearing; troubled by unemployment, the industrialized nations turned a deaf ear.

Unfortunately, President Clinton and his team created problems of their own. The trip was marked by an informal clumsiness and lacked any theme or thread. He began inauspiciously with an odd, disengaged speech in Washington that seemed deliberately to ignore any foreign policy issues not directly related to trade and jobs — even though subjects like Rwanda, Haiti, Bosnia and North Korea were sure to come up at the Naples meeting. Later, in Naples, Mr. Clinton asserted that he saw no need to "overreact" to the dollar's decline; when the dollar immediately tumbled further, his staff, always on damage-control alert, hurried to explain that he had not ruled out measures to support it.

At another point, he made a modest last-minute proposal for further trade liberalization. His surprised European colleagues rebuffed him. Mr. Clinton would have done better to consult them in advance, especially since an earlier, broader agreement has not yet been ratified.

But these bumbles and stumbles were not nearly as significant as his larger failure to see Naples as a chance to de-

fine, for Americans as well as Europeans, how today's tussles over exchange rates and trade agreements relate to the larger goals of reducing unemployment in the West and consolidating democracy and markets in the former Soviet empire.

Moreover, President Clinton might have used some of his time to coordinate with his allies on specific crises like Haiti and Rwanda, where there are sharp disagreements. The issues that Mr. Clinton tried to ignore forced their way onto the agenda anyway. On his first day in Europe, his own Pentagon upstaged him with leaks about commandos rehearsing to invade Haiti. Then Panama renewed on a plan to shelter refugees, forcing his traveling staff to scramble for explanations.

The Naples gathering itself began under the shadow of the unexpected death of Kim Il Sung in North Korea. And it closed with Boris Yeltsin sidestepping Mr. Clinton's calls to withdraw Russian troops from the Baltics by the end of next month. So much for the illusion of an economics-oriented, photo-opportunity summit conference.

Elsewhere, the president got other issues just right, ably resisting the temptation to tell his hosts what they wanted to hear. In Riga, Latvia, he supported the sovereignty of the Baltic countries, while chiding their provocative treatment of Russians stranded inside their borders. In Warsaw, he made the most of NATO's newly formed Partnership for Peace, but he rightly deferred the question of full NATO membership for Eastern Europe.

Overall, it was a journey of bits and pieces, none of which collected themselves into a satisfying whole. As such, it was another illustration of the discontinuity between policy and presentation that has plagued this administration from the start.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The American President Has Devalued Clout

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — It is hard to develop a new vision of the world when you have so many thumbs stuck in your eye. From Panama to Paris, from Beijing to Belgrade, foreign leaders are showing little awe or respect for President Bill Clinton as he tries to reassure his own domestic audience about his leadership abilities in foreign policy.

In capital after capital, the president's peers have concluded

Panama's president backed out of a deal that would have helped Mr. Clinton cope with the Haiti refugee problem. Germany's economics minister excoriated U.S. leadership on financial and trade matters, and France led the other Group of Seven members in turning aside a Clinton proposal to start a new round of international trade talks immediately.

to get along with the American government of the moment was a major asset for many politicians abroad. Protection from invasion, financial aid and political prestige flowed to those who managed the Washington account skillfully. Grateful electorates consistently promoted or returned their Americanologists to office.

For Liberal Democrats in Japan and Christian Democrats in Germany and Italy, for satraps in Zaire and the Philippines, cultivating or monopolizing the American connection was a career in itself. The American premium could decide elections, or keep the army in line.

That obviously changed with the disappearance of the Soviet threat, which dramatically reduced the urgency of the need to cooperate with Washington. And America's budget deficits ended the chances for U.S. largesse abroad. These are changes that President Clinton did not cause, as his advisers anxiously stressed during briefings for reporters in Naples about the president's low-key performance there.

There has been an evolution in America's appropriate role in

each of these cases the mouse twisted the lion's paw instead of taking the thorn out.

Mr. Clinton's position on the substance of these issues was essentially right. There was not some terrible mistake or overbearing attitude on the part of the American leaders to compel others to take their distance. This makes the disappearance of the American premium in international politics all the more striking, and troubling.

For half a century, the ability

For half a century, the ability to get along with the American government of the moment was a major asset for many politicians abroad.

that Mr. Clinton's coattails do not reach overseas. They act as if they have little to lose in disputing or defying him, and little to gain in making him look good.

The willingness of America's allies to upstage this president was as apparent at last week's summit of the Group of Seven industrial democracies as it was in the thumb-in-the-eye defiance of Mr. Clinton's diplomatic initiatives by the thugs of Haiti and the ethnic cleansers of Serbia.

In the space of a few hours,

In Pyongyang, All Bawling in Unison

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The scenes from Pyongyang television after the death of Kim Il Sung were scarier and in a way more mysterious than North Korea's atomic secrets.

They showed a dense and endless sea of people — boys and girls, old women, stiff-backed generals in uniform, even the honor guard and the television announcer — all bawling like frightened babies. There was one single expression on all those faces.

How on earth do they do that to people?

No doubt there is a collective sense of danger and loss. They have been told so insistently and for so long about vicious enemies preparing to attack, and that they could only rely on the self-proclaimed Great Leader.

When Stalin died in 1953, many in the Soviet Union felt, above all, dread of an unknown

future. "We thought it was like losing 100 divisions," a Russian told me later.

The mass mania of the Cultural Revolution and China's success in isolating its billion people in those years was a similar phenomenon. How long will it take for the North Koreans to regain some sense of human normalcy?

Pyongyang's decision to forbid entry of all foreigners until after Kim Il Sung's funeral (very few are admitted in the best of times) suggests that the remaining leaders are not at all sure of what they have created. What lies behind those agonized robotic masks?

In any case, they are a reminder that our instant communications aren't all that global. North Korea is worrisome because we can't see in beyond what it chooses to display. But we must also realize that they haven't been able to see out for generations. So they all bawl in unison.

© Flora Lewis

Beware, This Decline of the Dollar Is Dangerous

By Geoffrey Bell

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has made clear from Naples that his policy is to leave the dollar alone. Unsupported, it has continued to fall.

The White House, its denials notwithstanding, sees this as more of a benefit than a problem in American trade, especially with Japan. Most important, it feels that a falling dollar hardly can do much harm to an economy as large and robust as America's, especially when inflation is not a problem. So, the administration's policy is to sit back and watch the dollar come down until the currency market inevitably overshoots and reverses itself.

This policy might have made sense in the past, but not today. It fails to recognize that the world has changed — and in no small part thanks to Mickey Kantor, the administration's own trade representative.

For many years, the biggest buyers of U.S. bonds and stocks were the very Japanese companies and their financial institutions whose trade behavior Mr. Kantor has been trying to change. His policy of pushing up the yen has reversed their behavior in a way he may not have foreseen.

The Japanese, realizing that it makes no sense for their insurance companies and pension funds to buy billions in U.S. Treasury notes and bonds when the dollar is falling, have simply

stopped doing so — at least until they think the dollar has hit bottom and interest rates have gone about as far as they can go.

Instead the Bank of Japan is left with the task of mopping up dollars after the event, and the central bank only invests in very short-term notes, not the long-term bonds that Japanese institutions have been buying in huge amounts for more than a decade.

The net result is that medium-

and longer-term U.S. bond yields are forced higher and higher, and other American interest rates rise with them. Other investors have to be persuaded to buy dollars, and not many have been willing to do so as they see the currency continue to fall.

At the same time, the United States itself has increased the size of the dollar problem. The U.S. trade deficit is growing at a rate of well over \$120 billion a year, but that is only part of the story. The world has also changed for American investors since the 1980s, when the trade deficit last was growing.

U.S. pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies now are investing a higher and higher proportion of their assets abroad. Last year alone, American investors bought \$130 billion of foreign stocks and bonds. The outflow of investment dollars may slow somewhat this year to about \$100 billion, but the trend is likely to be permanent as all these investment funds grow and their advisers look for returns in markets across the globe.

This combination of the trade

A small change in the way the world thinks about the dollar's prospects can result in enormous sales.

deficit, the portfolio outflow and the normal foreign investments of U.S. corporations means that about \$300 billion in new dollars is being pushed out into the markets in 1994, and they have to be financed somehow.

The Clinton administration has failed to see that the financing problem now is much bigger than in the past, and has even become significant in relation to the overall economy.

Of course, the United States is a natural magnet for overseas capital, given the dynamism of the economy and the depth and breadth of the capital markets. Dollar securities are by far the biggest proportion of interna-

tional assets. But that means that they are more vulnerable to sudden shifts in sentiment.

A small change in the way the world thinks about the prospects of its dollar investments can result in sales worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

Once the dollar begins to slide, no one knows what might happen in the minds of those foreign investors. The White House may be right (and lucky), and the fall in the dollar may turn out to be temporary and modest. But a wave of selling could accelerate, forcing down the prices of bonds and forcing up long-term interest rates well beyond 8 percent. That would put the brakes on growth, which is precisely what President Clinton does not want to happen.

A falling dollar already has brought higher interest rates. Paradoxically, a sharp and immediate increase in short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve might block the steady path to even higher interest rates for long-term securities by reassuring investors that there is an end to the process now under way.

The White House will argue against this, warning that a rise of half or one percentage point in short-term rates would jeopardize economic growth. But doing nothing to stabilize the dollar is potentially an even bigger risk. The best policy is to do something quickly about raising interest rates, or the spiral may go deeper.

the world," one of those advisers said. "There was a time when America could, in effect, lay down a proposition and expect others to agree with it. That's not the type of leadership Bill Clinton is trying to bring. He wants to show respect for other nations and treat them as more equal partners."

But that misses the point. Mr. Clinton has not yet demonstrated what type of leadership he is trying to bring to world affairs or how treating others "more equally" in foreign policy is in American interest.

His early efforts at a multilateralism that would reduce America's burdens while giving international organizations larger decision-making roles have been sidetracked. Cooperating with America in the time of Bill Clinton does not generate enough prestige, it seems, to justify accepting restraints or risks.

That point was driven home by the presence at the Group of Seven summit in Naples of a Socialist prime minister from Japan, an unimaginable development even a few years ago.

Local politics and the needs of emergency coalition-building dictated the Diet's stopgap choice of Tomichi Maruyama as prime minister. But their action also reflects an apparent feeling in the Diet that Japan had little to lose in its American relations by choosing a Socialist as the nation's chief executive.

Japan's conservatives were unable to show that their continued presence in office would give Japan any political advantage in dealing with Washington. The Clinton administration said as much in pushing trade negotiations to the brink and proclaiming that Washington would no longer make concessions on economic matters to allies.

The cancellation of the American premium in international politics is no doubt inevitable and perhaps appropriate. But the president has to find effective new incentives, and punishments, to go with the "respect" he wants to offer other countries if he is to have an effective foreign policy.

The Washington Post

The World Gets Bigger And Smaller

By Geir Lundestad

OSLO — Today, computer technology enables us to move money and information quickly. Television gives us ringside seats at great events almost anywhere. Many of us have taken package tours to the farthest corners of the globe. In their own ways, the greenhouse effect and the international drug trade show that the world is getting smaller.

Political organizations reflect this shrinking world. The United Nations and GATT regulate global affairs, while a variety of organizations with gobbledygook names monitor regional integration.

But the world is also growing bigger. In 1945, the UN had 51 member states; today the number is 184, and counting. Nearly all countries have collapsed; such large states as India and Canada are threatened with disintegration. China's future may be uncertain, though 94 percent of its people are Han Chinese. The United States is the exception that proves the rule.

In Eastern Europe, even smaller states like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have fragmented. In most West European countries, a milder form of nationalism, regionalism, is gaining ground.

How can the world be growing and shrinking at the same time? One explanation is that we are looking at processes in different areas. It is principally the world economy and technology while in some ways like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have fragmented. In most West European countries, a milder form of nationalism, regionalism, is gaining ground.

We have undergone at least three industrial revolutions, but they have by no means erased political boundaries, as Marxists and free traders alike predicted. On the contrary, economic internationalization and political nationalism appear to have developed hand in hand.

I believe that integration and fragmentation can stimulate each other, and that the stronger the integration, the stronger the fragmentation. This is what has in fact happened, for what are probably deeper underlying reasons.

Psychologically, most of us notice that when traveling abroad we become more, rather than less, nationalistic. When external pressures are strong, we feel the need to redefine our identity. This applies not only to individuals but to regions and ethnic groups.

In the technology and media fields, we can now watch world events "live," but television has the same effect as the radio. It makes even local cultures can exploit it. When Welsh television was established, more people began to speak Welsh, and not just English, in Wales.

Politically and ideologically, we have seen how the collapse of dictatorship in Eastern Europe has stimulated democracy in other parts of the world. But the ideology that is easiest to transplant from one region to another is probably nationalism. Whereas earlier peoples might disappear, new ones resort to nationalism.

Economically there can be no doubt that we are being bound ever more closely, but precisely because we are so mutually integrated, the minimum resources in population and resources, required for survival as a state become lower. And in Scotland or Catalonia or northern Italy regionalists and nationalists can argue that the common EU framework makes greater autonomy, even full independence, viable.

For these reasons, the world seems likely to continue to grow both bigger and smaller at the same time. This tension is just what lends such exciting dimensions to developments in the EU.

Yet it reflects the fact that, especially in economics, Europe has grown smaller. Many believe that we need political systems that respond more closely to present economic realities. But the histories of empires and large states show that it will not be easy, should that be our aim, to develop a United States of Europe.

The writer is director of The Norwegian Nobel Institute. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Who Cares About Slavery in Africa?

By Charles Jacobs and Mohamed Athie

NEWTON, Massachusetts — Last month, Amnesty International's American branch decided it was time to abolish slavery. Presented with evidence of human bondage in North Africa, the members voted to add to an already crowded mandate the emancipation of chattel slaves.

It may be hard to believe that in 1994 a new abolitionist movement is needed.

Today, in the former French colony of Mauritania, where slavery was ended (on paper) in 1980, the U.S. State Department estimates that 90,000 blacks live as the property of Berbers. Perhaps 300,000 freed slaves continue to serve their former masters because of psychological or economic dependence.

Blacks in Mauritania were converted to Islam more than 100 years ago, but while the Koran forbids the enslavement of fellow Muslims, in this country race outranks religious doctrine.

These people are chattel — used for labor, sex and breeding. They may be exchanged for camels, trucks, guns or money. Their children are the property of the master.

A 1990 report by Human Rights Watch/Africa said that in Mauritania routine punishments for the slightest fault included beatings, denial of food and prolonged exposure to the sun, with hands and feet tied

together. "Serious" infringement of the master's rule could mean prolonged tortures known as the "camel treatment" and "burning coals" — none of which is fit to describe in a family newspaper.

To the east, in Sudan, slavery is making a comeback, the result of a 12-year-old war waged by the Muslim north against the black Christian and animist south. Arab militias, armed by the government, raid villages, mostly those of the Dinka tribe, shoot the men and enslave the women and children. These are kept as personal property or marched north and sold.

Many of the children are auctioned off. Gaspar Biro, a United Nations human rights monitor, returned from Sudan in March reporting that abducted children are often sent to camps that become 20th century slave markets. The price varies with supply. In 1989, a woman or child could be bought for \$90. In 1990, as the raids increased, the price fell to \$15.

Not only are their bodies in bondage. They are also stripped of their cultural, religious and personal identities.

An investigator from Anti-Slavery International interviewed Abuk Thuc Akwar, a 13-year-old girl who, along with 24 other children, was seized by the militia, marched north and given

to a farmer. "Throughout the day she weeded in his sorghum fields and at night in his bed. During the march she was raped and called a black donkey," the investigator wrote in a 1990 report. She escaped with the help of the master's jealous wife.

Another report described Kon, a 13-year-old boy who was abducted by Arab nomads and taken to a merchant's house. There he found several Dinka men hobbling, their Achilles tendons cut because they refused to become Muslims.

Threatened with the same treatment, the boy converted. After six months, he escaped. Kon was lucky. Slaves caught fleeing are often castrated or branded like cattle.

Human rights groups are the first to admit their failure to organize support for Africa's slaves. Anti-Slavery International is courageous but small and underfunded.

People at Africa Watch privately despair about Mauritania: "No one is interested in a French-speaking country of only 2 million and no oil," one researcher said.

Mr. Jacobs is research director of the American Anti-Slavery Group. Mr. Athie, formerly a consular officer at the Mauritania Embassy in Washington, is chairman of the organization. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The writer, secretary of the Group of Thirty, a research group of international bankers and economists, heads his own financial consulting company in New York. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Korean Imbroglio

PARIS — There are some questions in Europe the solution of which is somewhat complicated, that of the Balkans, for instance, but there is nothing in Europe, Africa, America or Australia comparable to the Korean imbroglio. One day everything is lost, twenty-four hours later everything is arranged, next day Japan and China both intervene, and then follow it up by the declaration that Korean affairs are not their business. In the meantime Chinese and Japanese troops are encamped face to face.

1919: Marshals Honored

PARIS — Parisians flocked yesterday (June 13) in countless thousands to the City Hall, eager to cheer the three Marshals of France who were to be presented with swords of honor as a mark of

the gratitude of the population towards the great military leaders who prevented the German hordes from entering the capital. Marshal Joffre was the first to receive his sword. When M. Evain handed to Marshal Foch his gold-lit sword, the recipient seemed deeply moved. General Petain's pale face colored slightly as he took the gift of grateful Paris.

1944: Gandhi Vows Help

NEW DELHI, India — [From our New York edition.] Mahatma K. Gandhi has pledged not to renew his campaign of civil disobedience during the war, and instead has promised to help the Allied war effort and has envisaged a Nationalist government of India under a British Viceroy. His statement outlined what was interpreted as a formula for settlement of the political impasse between Britain and India.

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	£	DM	S.F.	Lira	Y.P.	B.P.	S.R.	Yen	C\$	Paeta										
American	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26	1.24	1.24									
Argentina	31.85	4.63	2.19	4.05	2.87	12.25	—	34.83	6.33	22.1	28.89	1 month	4%—4%	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	1 1/4 %	5 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %	
Australia	1.53	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59	3 months	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %	
Frankfurt	1.23	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59	6 months	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %	
London (6)	1.23	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59	1 year	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %	
Madrid	16.19	1.77	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24									
Mexico	15.72	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24	23.24									
New York (6)	—	1.24	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Osaka	1.57	1.23	1.43	15.5	6.41	5.67	10.37	7.3	—	7.3	7.4									
Paris	1.53	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59									
Tokyo	1.23	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59									
Zurich	1.23	1.24	—	5.97	1.31	1.85	—	1.95	1.27	1.18	1.59									
1 ECU	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26	1.24	1.24									
1 SDR	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26	1.24	1.24									

Key Money Rates									
	£	DM	S.F.	Lira	Y.P.	B.P.	S.R.	Yen	C\$
1 month	4%—4%	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	1 1/4 %	5 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %		
3 months	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %		
6 months	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %		
1 year	4 1/4 %	4%—4%	4 1/4 %	5/8 %	5 1/4 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/4 %		

Forward Rates									
	£	DM	S.F.	Lira	Y.P.	B.P.	S.R.	Yen	C\$
30-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26
60-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26
90-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26
120-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26
150-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26
180-day	1.26	1.20	1.23	1.37	1.17	—	5.05	1.3	1.26

MARKET DIARY

U.S. Shares Erase Gains In Late Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks reversed gains built in inflation report that reassured investors that interest rates would not rise fast enough to crimp earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.59 points, to 3,700.09, in late trading having

retraced all of its 20-point gain. Comcast was the most active U.S. issue, followed by QVC, Cisco Systems, Ford Motor Co., and Regency Health Services Inc.

Tom Gallagher, head stock trader at Oppenheimer & Co., said a recovery in the dollar had kept the Dow above 3,700 for most of the day. Mr. Gallagher added that Friday's double options expirations should add an upward bias to the market, but investors are still nervous before the economic reports due out later this week.

Initial unemployment claims and June retail sales figures are due out on Thursday, and industrial production, capacity utilization and consumer sentiment data are expected Friday.

Stocks rose early in the session along with bond prices, after the Labor Department said consumer prices rose 0.3 percent in June, in line with economists' expectations.

The report came one day after the Department said prices at the manufacturing level held steady in June.

Bonds rose as much as 1/4 point after the report was released but then eased in late morning, pulling stocks lower with them.

The U.S. 30-year government bond yielded 7.67 percent, down from 7.68 percent on Tuesday, and was priced at 83 17/32.

Both the consumer and producer price reports "drop inflation out of the worry quotient for the time being," said Thomas Brown, market strategist at Rutherford, Catherwood & Brown in Philadelphia.

Technology stocks were strong for the second day in a row, supported by unexpectedly bullish earnings reported Tuesday by Motorola.

(Bloomberg, AP)

DOLLAR: Traders Are Skeptical

Continued from Page 9

The target for the federal funds overnight interbank loan rate is now at 4.25 percent. Meanwhile, the Fed's discount rate, charged on its direct loans to banking institutions, is at 3.5 percent.

There is little prospect of respite for the dollar from a cut in the German discount rate. In the past, the Bundesbank has allowed the gap between its securities repurchase rate and the discount rate, which acts as the floor for German money market rates, to narrow to 25 basis points, or one quarter of a percentage point. With the discount rate now at 4.5 percent, the gap stands at 41 basis points.

A smaller-than-expected decline in the Bundesbank's 14-day securities repurchase rate Wednesday signaled that the German central bank was not prepared to swerve from its policy of letting rates drop gradually.

The Bundesbank trimmed its repurchase rate by 2 basis points, the smallest cut in 20 weeks, to 4.91 percent. The dollar rose to \$1.5685, down from \$1.5685. The dollar rose to \$1.5785 French francs from \$1.5645, and strengthened to 1.2998 Swiss francs from 1.2900. (APX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

The British pound closed at \$1.564, down from \$1.5685. The dollar rose to \$1.5785 French francs from \$1.5645, and strengthened to 1.2998 Swiss francs from 1.2900. (APX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, AP, July 13

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Amsterdam	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Brussels	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Frankfurt	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
London	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Madrid	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Milan	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Paris	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Rome	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Sao Paulo	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Stockholm	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Tokyo	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50
Zurich	230.00	229.00	229.50	+0.50



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

Data as of July 13, 1994

Index: 3,700.09

Change: -2.59

Volume: 1,234,567,890

Open: 3,702.68

High: 3,705.00

Low: 3,697.50

Close: 3,700.09

Previous Close: 3,702.68

52-Week High: 3,750.00

52-Week Low: 3,650.00

Vol. 1,234,567,890

Bid: 3,699.50

Ask: 3,700.50

Net Change: -2.59

Unch. 1,234,567,890

Total: 1,234,567,890

Avg. Price: 3,700.09

Bid-Ask Spread: 1.00

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High: 3,705.00

Low: 3,697.50

Close: 3,700.09

Previous Close: 3,702.68

52-Week High: 3,750.00

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Bid: 3,699.50

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Net Change: -2.59

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McGriff Homers in 9th, Alou Doubles in 10th and NL Defeats AL, 8-7

At least not this year.

One of the year is Francisco's 95 getting those Giants out. The winning dead-arm rolling instead of the minors.

Francisco think Of course, the Mickey Mantle. third baseman. 0-for-3 with led a made a wild led to two runs.

Primarily around a. Griffey has a

such a perfectionist he has never expanded his strike zone for anybody or anything.

"If Frank Thorman hits 350 with 150 RBI and 50 homers, then give him big dose, those are Lou Gehrig numbers. If he does it three or four more times, then he is as good as Gehrig," said Reggie Jackson.

Ah, yes, Reggie, the resident expert here on the Chase. When Griffey, Williams and Thorman stood at 33, 33 and 33 homers after their 87th, 89th and 84th games, Jackson once stood, too. He was for Ahead Of The Pace with 37 homers of the All-Star break in 1989.

"I was a little too young," Jackson said after bombing one over the wall for the fans in his old-time game uniform. "The pressure got to me."

Jackson prefers Griffey's chances for 62 because "Griffey's the most socially adjusted."

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DON'T EVER SAY THAT AGAIN!!

I WONDER WHEN WAS SO MUCH ABOUT

I CAN'T IMAGINE

14

SPORTS

Indurain 'Loses,' and Nearly Doubles Lead

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

LOURDES HAUTACAM, France — Halfway up the first big climb in the Tour de France, Miguel Indurain looked back once over his left shoulder and then once over his right. When he saw that his major rival, Tony Rominger, had been left behind Wednesday, Indurain knew just what he had to do: Attack.

Twenty minutes later, the Spaniard rode out of a thick screen of fog and cold mist and crossed the finish line after another terrible show of force. For the second time this week, following his victory in the individual time trial on Monday, he had humbled this bicycle race.

Indurain badly wanted to win this 11th stage, the first of two in the Pyrenees, but did not.

He was left two seconds behind in the final few hundred meters by Luc Leblanc, a Frenchman, and had to settle for second place among the 175

riders who started the 263.5-kilometer (164-mile) stage from Cahors to Lourdes Hautacam, a mountaintop ski resort.

He did, however, succeed in nearly doubling his lead, to a huge 4 minutes, 47 seconds, over Rominger in second place.

Armand De Las Cuevas, a Frenchman with Castorama, is third, 5:36 behind; Piotr Ugrumov, a Lithuanian with Gewiss, is fourth, 8:32 behind, and Leblanc, who rides for Festina, is fifth, 8:35 behind.

Although the finish in Paris is still 11 days away and many big mountains remain, there cannot be a rider left who believes that, barring accident or sickness, Indurain can be denied his fourth consecutive victory in the Tour.

Leblanc was timed in 6 hours, 58 minutes, 4 seconds, a fast pace of 37.8 kilometers an hour (23.5 mph) considering the length of the stage and the steepness of the climb, which was rated beyond category on the standard scale of one, hardest, to four, easiest.

The speed would probably

have been lower in hotter weather but the riders had a comfortable day in the 70s under overcast and sometimes drizzly skies.

Following the second-placed Indurain was Marco Pantani, an Italian with Carrera, 18 seconds behind the winner. Richard Virenque, a Frenchman with Festina, was fourth, 56 seconds behind, and De Las Cuevas was fifth, 58 seconds behind.

Among the day's more noteworthy casualties were Chris Boardman, the Englishman who rides for Gan and who wore the yellow jersey after he won the prologue, and Claudio Chiappucci, another Italian with Carrera, who had set his heart on winning here. The exhausted Boardman had to quit his first Tour de France and the sick Chiappucci finished 168th, nearly 24 minutes behind.

Now in 135th place overall, Chiappucci, who has completed the Tour in as high as second and third place in the last four

years, will get a chance to recover Thursday, the race's single day off in three weeks of competition.

On Friday, the battle will be renewed with a long stage over four major climbs in the Pyrenees. Indurain knows those climbs well and always races strongly over them.

The Spaniard, who rides for the Banesto team, started the day 2:28 up over Rominger, who rides for Mapei-Clas and finished second last year. The Swiss labored on the second half of the 13.6-kilometer climb and wisely decided to mount at his own pace rather than blow up while trying to chase the back of the man wearing the yellow jersey with No. 1 pinned to it.

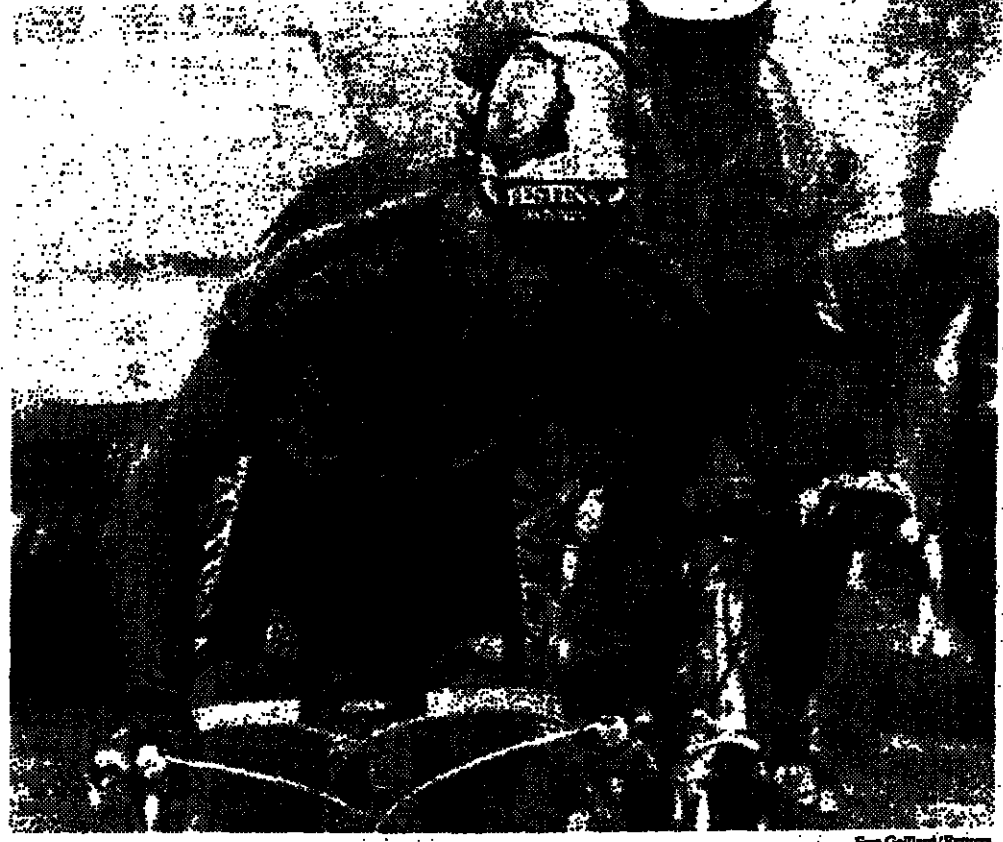
Grimacing with his effort although he rarely rose from his saddle as the others did, Indurain attacked on grades that ranged up to 10 percent and averaged just under 8 percent. Once he jumped, the nearly dozen riders around him began falling behind.

Pantani had the lead at that point after he and the other leaders overhauled a five-man breakaway that romped through a good part of the stage before the climb. With three kilometers left and a thick bank of fog over the road, Leblanc and Indurain were the Italian's two closest pursuers.

As they caught him, one on either side, Leblanc bolted away. The Spaniard fought back, regained his lost 200 meters and then tried to get away himself.

A rider who has often allowed an opponent to win a stage while he himself widened his overall lead, Indurain this time went for the victory. His focus said so, his determination said so, his speed said so.

Leblanc said no. Each time Indurain passed him, the Frenchman drew even. On the last curve before the straightaway to the line, he whipped ahead into the concealing fog and was gone. Indurain had run out of space.



Luc Leblanc emerged from the fog first, which was Miguel Indurain's only disappointment.

Ailsa Craig Ready For Golf's Finest

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TURNBERRY, Scotland — It sits out there in the distance, off the Firth of Clyde coast, this massive Ailsa Craig, "the craggy ocean pyramid" as a sonnet by John Keats once described the forbidding hunk of granite.

It rises out of the sea and is home to 20,000 gannets, huge birds with the look of a seagull on steroids and a piercing screech they say can be heard all the way to Northern Ireland, on the other side of the water.

It is one of countless spectacular sights and stirring sounds that make the Ailsa course at Turnberry such a splendid venue for the 123d British Open that gets underway Thursday morning. As they say in these pretty parts, "If you can see Ailsa Craig, it is about to rain. If you can't, it is raining."

As stunning a view as the rock provides on a clear day, most of the 156 players in the best field in golf would probably prefer not to see Ailsa Craig in all its glory this week. They'd like it better silhouetted in the mist, with a fresh breeze not quite blowing up a storm.

"I'd like to see it blow, I'd love to see it blow," said Phil Mickelson, the 24-year-old American who's long-hitting game with a sweet touch around the greens seems ideally suited for Turnberry. "To me, that's what the British Open represents. If it really blows, it definitely limits the number of people with a shot to win."

On Wednesday, the sun was shining, the water was dead calm and the wind was merely a whisper. The forecast called for

rain Thursday and wind kicking up by the weekend. But the locals will tell you any conditions are possible day-to-day on the temperamental Scottish coast, and weather forecasts are mostly immaterial.

If it does stay like this for the championship over the rain-softened 6,957-yard, par 70 course, everyone predicts the sort of light-out scoring more suitable for a Quad Cities than a British Open. And what a shame that would be, almost all the players are saying, even as bushes of birdies are being duly recorded on their cards in the warm-up rounds.

Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson played as partners Wednesday in the final practice round against Nick Price and Greg Norman, the defending champion, and had a best ball of 10-under 60, both shooting rounds Watson said were in the "mid-60s." They won all the bets, and afterward, Price said he'd never seen Watson, a five-time British Open champion, putt so well.

"I was making everything," Watson agreed, saying he'd gotten "a little tip" from Lee Trevino last week playing in Ireland. He wouldn't say exactly what Trevino told him but admitted, "I can't say I haven't thought about winning this tournament."

"The golf course is playing relatively easy," Watson said. "With the conditions the way they were today, you'll see a lot of low scores. I'd like to see firmer conditions. That's what a links course is. But Mother Nature dictates how you play. In '86 here, it was wet and it was



Tom Watson offered a comment on Jack Nicklaus's physique during the last practice round.

blowing like crazy. Boy it was a bear."

Said Nicklaus, "If the British Open was played inland and not on this kind of course, I don't think people would come over here. Harder and faster, that's what makes it fun to play here."

One day in 1973, during the John Player Classic, the wind blew so hard — 120 miles an hour at its worst — that every tent on the grounds was pulled out at the stakes. In the first round of the '86 Open, 45-mile-an-hour gales struck and 40 players failed to break 80, with a stroke average of 78.9 for the field. The rough was brutal and the landing areas so narrow only 10 players managed to hit the fairway off the ninth tee at Ailsa's signature lighthouse hole that day, Nicklaus asked, "What fairway?"

Norman needed 74 blows that afternoon and said "some of the players are being humiliated. It was the kind of day when you walk off with a headache from concentration and fighting the wind."

The next day, he shot 63, a record-tying round with eight birdies, an eagle and three bogies, including one at the 434-yard last hole when he three-putted from 28 feet. At the time, Watson described it as "the greatest round ever played in a tournament I was a competitor in."

Norman went on to win his first major championship, nine years after Watson had played four magnificent rounds himself to beat Nicklaus by a stroke at the first British Open ever played on the Ailsa course, in '77. Some say that 106th Open may have been the best of all.

For the first three days, Nicklaus and Watson had identical scores of 68, 70, and 65 as the distanced themselves from the field. The two best players in the world were paired in the final 36 holes in virtual match play competition. At one point in the last round, Watson, then 27, turned to Nicklaus, 37, and said, "This is what it's all about, isn't it Jack?"

Then, at the 498-yard 17th, a relatively easy par-5, Watson hit a 3-iron second shot to within 10 feet for a possible eagle. Nicklaus came up short of the green, chipped to four feet and missed the birdie putt. Watson had a tap-in birdie and, for the first time all week, the lead.

At the 18th, Watson's 1-iron was straight and true, safe in the middle of the fairway. Nicklaus reached for his driver, and pushed his ball far to the right, in deep grass a few inches from a gorse bush. Watson came over to have a look at Nicklaus's dilemma, then walked back to his own ball and hit a 7-iron to two feet.

Still, Nicklaus was not done. He hit down on the ball with an

8-iron and somehow got the ball on the putting surface, 30 feet from the flag. Of course, his birdie putt was dead in the hole. But Watson quickly walked up to his ball and made the putt for 65 and the second of his five British Open titles. Their closest pursuer was that year's U.S. Open champion, Hubert Green, 11 shots behind the winner.

"I won the Open," Green said that day. "Those two were playing some other game."

Who's game can prevail here this week will be determined in large part by the wind and weather. Norman, as usual, is the betting favorite, with all the usual big names — Watson, Price, Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, José María Olazábal and Tom Kite — considered the major contenders.

Ernie Els, the 24-year-old U.S. Open champion from South Africa, also could be a factor, even if he did miss the cut at the Scottish Open last week. He's had sixth- and fifth-place finishes the last two years and is trying to become the first player since Watson in '62 to win the U.S. Open and British Open in the same year.

"Other guys have won two majors in a year," he said, "so why not me? That would be quite something."

In the shadow of Ailsa Craig, it almost always is.

Negotiating Is the Answer, Judge Tells NBA and Players

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The federal judge asked to rule on the National Basketball Association's labor dispute ended an often combative day-long hearing by warning players and owners that they had better settle their differences by negotiating with one another.

"This whole thing should have been decided in collective bargaining," Kevin Duffy, a U.S. district court judge, said Tuesday.

Duffy extended a temporary restraining order preventing the league from negotiating any contracts and said he was prepared to settle the matter himself after hearing testimony from Commissioner David Stern, three players — Danny Manning, Dominique Wilkins and Buck Williams — and others.

He gave both sides until noon Wednesday to submit final written arguments, but he did not indicate when he might have a decision, which will probably be appealed by one side or the other.

"It's in his hands," said Charles Grantham, executive director of the NBA Players Association. "The idea was that we wanted to make our case in court. That's been done."

Stern reiterated his desire to solve the dispute through collective bargaining and said he remained ready to meet with the players' association.

"It's a labor issue," he said. "We don't think it's an antitrust issue."

A settlement seems unlikely because three previous negotiating sessions produced nothing resembling progress.

The players want to abolish the draft, salary cap, revenue sharing and other staples of the most recent collective bargaining agreement, while the league wants to keep essentially the same agreement in place, claiming it was largely responsible for an explosive growth in popularity and revenue.

When Duffy first considered the restraining order last week, he gave the two sides until Tuesday to work out an agreement. If they couldn't reach a deal, he said he'd hold a one-day trial and come up with something "both sides might be unhappy with."

The day provided some interesting glimpses into the huge amounts of wealth the NBA has enjoyed the last decade. The commissioner confirmed that

Some Words From the Judge

NEW YORK — U.S. District Court Judge Kevin Duffy wielded a prickly verbal scepter at the hearing. To wit:

• "Unless you want me meddling in your labor negotiations, you should go out and get it fixed now."

• Speaking to Frank Rothman, one of the league's lawyers, who unsuccessfully defended the National Football League in its antitrust fight against the United States Football League: "Do you want to spend two and a half years on this like the last one?"

• "Your honor, I lost \$1," Rothman replied, referring to the fact that the jury awarded the USFL damages of only \$1.

• "And all the attorney's fees — not a small matter," Duffy said.

• Asking about the league's motives in seeking a judgment that the labor dispute was not an antitrust matter: "Why not let it go to collective bargaining?"

• "I wanted to, but we were threatened with antitrust litigation," Rothman said. "We brought declaratory action."

• To the league's lawyers: "You'd like the judge of the court to become one of the NBA?"

• To William Landes, an economic expert called by the NBA Players' Association, when his background revealed no testimony or writings about sports: "Step down!"

His salary was \$3.5 million per year and that he had received a one-time \$10 million bonus in 1990.

Wilkins, a free agent, took the stand to complain that the salary cap prevents him from being able to join the team of his choice. But under cross-examination by league attorneys, he did admit to doing quite nicely under the current system.

His salary has grown from \$400,000 in his rookie season to \$3.5 million last season. He also confirmed that the Los Angeles Clippers had offered him a two-year, \$8-million deal. Wilkins has called that offer insulting.

Likewise, Portland's Buck Williams admitted he made \$4.7 million last season and that he had already signed up for salaries of \$3.2 million next season and \$3.4 million in 1995-96.

"I'm not going to sit here and say the players have not done well financially," Williams said. "I want the right to live where I want to live and play for the coach I want to play for."

Manning signed for \$10.5 million over five years in his rookie season and turned down a five-year, \$25-million offer from the Clippers a year ago.

When he pointed out that he couldn't join certain teams because the salary cap made only a few large slots available, he listened as an NBA attorney started listing the available slots: Atlanta, \$35 million over seven years; Boston, \$37.5 million over seven years; Cleveland, \$37.8 million over seven years.

The players are arguing that a system without restrictions wouldn't harm the competitive balance of the game, that the rich teams wouldn't get all the good players and that there wouldn't be chaos. The league is saying almost the opposite.

Still, there's no question both sides have done well since the salary cap/revenue sharing system was agreed to in 1983. In 1982-83, the last season before the cap, players made \$79.6 million in salaries and benefits. Last season, they made about \$535 million.

The average salary has gone from \$260,000 to \$1.56 million over that same period.

Rockets' Rudy Lit, Police Say

WEST UNIVERSITY, Texas — Rudy Tomjanovich, coach of the NBA champion Houston Rockets, was arrested and jailed Wednesday morning for drunken driving.

He refused a sobriety test at the scene, and at the West University jail refused to take a breath test.

Emerging from the jail at 9:45 A.M. after posting \$500 bail, he said: "What we have here is a difference of opinion." The jail is about a mile from the Summit arena where the Rockets play.

SIDELINES

Gillooly Given 2-Year Prison Term

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Despite the prosecutor's recommendation for a more lenient penalty, Tonya Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gillooly, was sentenced Wednesday to two years in prison for his role in the attack on figure skater Nancy Kerrigan. District Attorney Michael Schrunk asked Donald Londer, the presiding circuit judge for Multnomah County, to sentence Gillooly to a year in prison because of his extraordinary cooperation with investigators. But Londer, while citing the seriousness of the offense, also said Gillooly was the "primary moving force which led to the assault."

For the Record

Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian driver who lay in a coma for more than three weeks after a spectacular crash in Monaco on May, said Wednesday said he wanted to return to Formula One racing.

Lemmy Lewis's next defense of his WBC heavyweight title, against mandatory challenger Oliver McColl of the United States, has been set for Sept. 24 in London's Wembley Arena. (Reuters) J.P. This one's for you.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yamaguchi	46	29	0	.613	—
Chunichi	37	37	0	.500	8 1/2
Yokohama	36	36	0	.500	8 1/2
Yokohama	34	37	0	.477	11 1/2
Hiroshima	32	38	0	.457	11 1/2
Hankyu	23	47	0	.329	17 1/2

Western League

W	L	T	Pct.	GB	
Yamaguchi	46	29	0	.613	—
Chunichi	37	37	0	.500	8 1/2
Yokohama	36	36	0	.500	8 1/2
Yokohama	34	37	0	.477	11 1/2
Hiroshima	32	38	0	.457	11 1/2
Hankyu	23	47	0	.329	17 1/2

Football

National Football League

BUFFALO — Signed Anthony Abramson, defensive tackle; Filipe Jurgens, defensive back; and Sam Russell, defensive back.

CHICAGO — Signed Tyrone Williams, wide receiver, off waivers from Dallas; and Leonard Humphries, defensive back.

KANSAS CITY — Signed William White, safety, from Detroit for conditional draft choice.

Los Angeles Raiders

— Signed Joe Franklin, defensive back; and cross-country coach.

COLGATE — Signed V. Martin, offensive tackle; and CORNELL — Signed T. Elmer, offensive tackle.

College

NCAA — Football

— Signed Joe Franklin, defensive back; and cross-country coach.

COLGATE — Signed V. Martin, offensive tackle; and CORNELL — Signed T. Elmer, offensive tackle.

Minnesota

— Signed Joe Franklin, defensive back; and cross-country coach.

COLGATE — Signed V. Martin, offensive tackle; and CORNELL — Signed T. Elmer, offensive tackle.

SPORTS WORLD CUP

FIFA's Cracked Its Whip, Now It Must Assess What It Has Wrought

LOS ANGELES — Humor and life's small ironies are probably lost on Mauro Tassotti right now. But as the Italian defender sits out the last days of the World Cup, blamed for eight matches for elbowing Spain's Luis Enrique in the face, it might occur to him that he lists Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms" as his preferred reading matter.

One never knows about players and their declared likes and dislikes. Tassotti's claim to literary taste appeared in brief biographical notes from the Italian federation's press office, notes in which Italy's idols were obviously encouraged to say something in praise of U.S. cult figures.

Rob Hughes

However, Tassotti may not have time for reading anything but the revised FIFA rule book. He protests that he has been victimized, made a scapegoat of soccer's draconian crackdown at this tournament. Certainly Tassotti has been harshly punished. His eight-match suspension, and fine of 20,000 Swiss francs (\$15,000), effectively ends the international career of a defender of 34 years of age.

His case is unprecedented. FIFA, with keen, technological sight, used video tape to judge the A.C. Milan right back guilty of an offense missed by the match referee, the linesmen, the reserve referee. "It

was unique because this case did not start with the referee's report," said FIFA's spokesman, Andreas Hentzen. "It was all up to the tape."

The tape convinced FIFA's disciplinary committee that Tassotti was guilty of "intentional serious violent conduct." In the committee rooms in Dallas, if not in the often inconsistent eye of the Hungarian match referee Sandor Puhl, Tassotti had deliberately used his elbow to break the Enrique's nose.

The Italians protested, of course. Said Raffaele Ramacci, chairman of the Italian technical committee, "Since not any of the four officials at the match saw anything, we took it for granted nothing would be done. FIFA told us they decided to look at the video after a report based on a fifth official in the stadium to supervise the others."

Wow! Big brother, indeed. But the warning had been spelt out earlier by Sepp Blatter, FIFA's zealous chief executive, who had said that video would be used to catch the villains, and absolve the innocent.

Any student of World Cup football will know the reason for this. Remember 1982, remember the bodily assault by which Germany's goalkeeper, Harald Schumacher, took out France's Patrick Battiston. Remember that Schumacher went unpunished, that the blood pouring from Battiston's busted mouth, the pain of his wired and broken jaw, became a permanent stain on the world game.

Enough, said FIFA. Enough, said Blatter in particular. We cannot promote the sport, cannot give creators the freedom to express while condoning common assault disguised as a legitimate tackle.

The Brazilian defender Leonardo was suspended four games for elbowing Tab Ramos of the United States in the temple. Tassotti's punishment was doubled because there was not, as in the Leonardo-Ramos case, a provocative foul by the injured player.

"Mine was not a voluntary foul," Tassotti insisted before the FIFA judgment. "We were pushing each other to control a high ball, we both elbowed. I did not realize I had hit him on the nose. I tried to apologize to him on the field, but he was furious."

Furious is not the word. Luis Enrique was livid, his nose ran red with blood. The Spaniards railed at the injustice because, if the foul was as intentional as FIFA now says, it should have been a penalty and Spain might not now be out of the World Cup.

There lies the crux of another matter: FIFA, by admitting video evidence to determine guilt on the field but clinging to the view that the referee's decision is inviolate as far as the match result goes, has prepared the path to instant replay on the field.

There is no alternative now. Those of us who felt that referees were human, and to be human is to err, have lost our case resisting technological intervention. But if the cameras are to incriminate, they must

also be used to serve justice. The implication of FIFA's finding is that Italy cheated Spain out of the World Cup, but that nothing can right that wrong, only retribution can be wrought against the perpetrator.

Yet new technology is neither foolproof or quick, or simple. FIFA's disciplinary minds apparently took an hour to review and review again the moving images of Tassotti versus Luis Enrique. Which was not surprising: The television pictures seen around the globe proved nothing. We saw the two men run together, small figures on a long shot on the left corner of our screens.

Obviously there was contact. Over four or five strides they appeared to jostle, Enrique at the back of Tassotti, before the Spaniard suddenly jerked away and fell dramatically. Having seen, two hours previously, Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany perform his dying swan act to con yet another penalty out of a referee in the match against Bulgaria, one wondered.

One assumes FIFA had another view, another camera angle. One trusts it has a cast-iron case and that Tassotti's appeal will come to nothing.

For him, a farewell to arms indeed. For dozens of players at this World Cup, FIFA's determination to cleanse the sport of persistent foul play must, surely, come as a punch on the nose. If they do not know it

by now they are idiots: FIFA is on a crash course, cracking down on players who have grown up, indeed been coached, with the ethos that foul play is fair gain.

Without doubt, the fear that has settled on defenders has made for more attacking flair. It has not raised the standard of soccer, but it has freed those who can create, and has undoubtedly made this the most entertaining World Cup since 1970.

Nevertheless, that 11 players, half those taking the field to start the Bulgaria-Italy semifinal, did so in fear of a second yellow card, and thus automatic suspension from the final, takes away some competitive element from this contact sport.

FIFA has boldly gone where no sports officials before dared. It must now assess and reassess its authoritarian achievement. It began with Blatter's personal crusade against thugs and cheats, and like the former Swiss Army colonel that he is, he accelerated the advance once he saw how easily the enemy retreated.

Fine. But now, Mr. Blatter, please slow down. Talk to the players, talk to the coaches, the arbiters. Try to reason with them. Tell them there will be no backsliding, but that authority recognizes that everyone is in this together.

Search for accord. For a farewell to arms.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



The flora at the hotel in Fullerton, California, was no match for the Brazilian photographers stalking their national team's soccer players. They managed to bag dramatic shots of Branco, left, Romário and Dunga drinking their morning coffee.

From Trendy to Tacky, Cup Souvenirs Abound

By Norman Chad
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In our continuing informational series entitled, "This Is America: I Hope You Brought Money," we poke our roving World Cup cameras into that most American of monetary institutions, The Mall. For it is at The Mall that we find out precisely why the world has come to Los Angeles these past few weeks — not for soccer, but for pins, pendants, posters, paperweights and, of course, Peter Max.

At The Mall we find stores that did not even exist several weeks ago and won't exist several weeks from now, but at this very moment are doing a brisk business in World Cup wastebasket backboards (\$7.95).

"It's good old American ingenuity," said Melvin Galloway, manager of retail operations at The Soccer Experience in Beverly Center. "This is just a bunch of Americans getting in here, making a buck and getting out."

"I met people from all 24 countries within the first month of opening our doors," said Steve Cross, owner of Plaza Pasadena World Soccer Store, which opened April 1 and will close Aug. 1. "It's been steady business."

There appears to be a simple formula to track the spending habits of foreign visitors and foreign-born Los Angeles residents.

You win, you buy; you lose, you cry. "Whenever a team is in town, their sales go through the roof," Galloway said. "And if they win a game, forget it — everything goes."

Meanwhile, there also appears to be a simple formula to track the spending habits of generic soccer fans and casual, local mall rats:

You got it, I'll get it. "All of our product is moving," Galloway said. "There are no dogs." (Unless he has those soccer-playing dogs on velvet.)

Thus, the following items can be bought at The Mall:

- World Cup coffee mug (\$11.50).
- World Cup fabric wallet (\$5.95).
- World Cup money clip (\$39.95).
- World Cup sterling silver cuff links (\$59).
- World Cup gold watch (\$179).
- World Cup shin and ankle guard (\$16).
- World Cup temporary tattoo (\$4.50).

And now for the big-ticket item, ladies and gentlemen:

World Cup full-leather jacket, Jeff Hamilton-designed, hand-stitched in Los Angeles, 100 percent lambskin (\$900).

Now, these are all practical items, but there is some merchandise that we have to recommend against:

- Pins. What's the deal with this pin craze the past 10 years? They're just pins, for crying out loud. (Obviously, the public disagrees. Cross does 10 percent of his business on pins. "It's a \$5 souvenir," he explained. "It packs easy and you don't have to worry about sizes." Yeah, well, if that's all it takes, how come shoelace sales aren't booming?)

People buy pins, trade pins, collect pins and, ultimately, stick themselves with pins. So many pins, so few shirts and coats. There are subsets of pins — city pins, team pins, country pins, even McDonald's pins. It's kind of hard to collect them all, unless you don't mind eating Egg McMuffins every day for a month.

• Peter Max. What, his 15 years of fame aren't up yet? It's just shock art, for crying out loud. (Obviously, the public disagrees. "All my Peter Max stuff sells plenty," Galloway said. "The posters, the T-shirts, it's all popular." Yeah, well, not to burst any cold-water bubbles here, but that fancy schmancy soccer design on all those Peter Max T-shirts — how's that baby going to hold up after going through the laundry? After three washings, it'll just look like a Rorschach test.)

Here's a tip-off on the quality of his work: The poster from the "Peter Max collection" sells for \$60 framed or \$14 unframed. That means the frame is worth three times as much as the art, so how good can this guy be? (And why is he always referred to as "Peter Max"? Well, all right, sometimes it's "pop artist Peter Max." But it's never just "Max.")

• Neckties. People, people, people — there is absolutely no way any World Cup necktie looks good tied around anyone's neck. Case closed. (Obviously, the public disagrees. Our World Cup cameras spotted an otherwise respectable-looking, middle-aged man at Farmers Market last week wearing a necktie featuring the likeness of Roberto Baggio. Folks — and we shouldn't have to say this more than once — when you buy a fine Italian silk tie, it does not have to have an Italian on it.)

Actually, the best buy might be the T-shirts that provide information about each World Cup country. For \$16.95, the front of the T-shirt includes capital, population, and language, area, currency, continent and precise geographical location of the country in question. (Saudi Arabia: 24 deg. N. lat.; 46 deg. E. long.)

Of course, this won't help you find your car when you're done at The Mall, but it will give you some sense of direction — along with your World Cup compass (\$8.50) — when you finally manage to leave.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Luis Enrique, the Spanish forward whose nose was broken by Mauro Tassotti during a quarterfinal match, on Wednesday joined the criticism of the Italian defender's eight-match ban.

Enrique, quoted in several Spanish newspapers, called the punishment "excessive" and said he would have been satisfied with an apology.

The Italians are appealing the eight-game suspension, which would force Tassotti to also miss games in the coming European championships.

Brazil's Progress Ratchets Up Media Feeding Frenzy

By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service

FULLERTON, California — The Brazilian journalists were everywhere. They ringed the windowed walls of the hotel's lobby restaurant. The camera shutters fired, the lights were blinding. Several TV cameramen were filming with their lenses pressed flat against the window glass.

Four more reporters leaned over a waist-high wall topped with tropical plants, pushed aside the potted palms, and strained in to eavesdrop on whatever Brazilian stars Branco, Dunga and Romário said as they ate breakfast.

Romário smirked. Branco was impassive.

One of the reporters whispered a live radio report into a cellular phone, breathlessly relaying that Dunga was here and — gasp! — having his morning coffee.

If the pressure, the excitement, the melodramatic scrutiny around Brazil's national team was high before, it's been ratcheted up ten-fold now that Brazil was to face Sweden in Wednesday's World Cup semifinal.

Carlos Alberto Parreira, the coach of Brazil, wore a bemused look when he appeared to talk to reporters Wednesday. Nearly 500 Brazilian media are here and one newspaper is devoting 28 pages a day to World Cup coverage.

The same countrymen who flog Parreira

almost daily in newspaper sports sections immediately abandoned their restaurant watch of Dunga, Branco and Romário and were tripping over themselves to follow Parreira and his knot of security guards to a patio table outside the team's hotel, where Parreira had this to say:

There will be no more lineup changes. Brazil must be wary of Sweden's long-ball style.

And: "It is not the finals yet. It is not for the championship. Only in the final can you begin to dream."

When asked how he handles the relentless scrutiny, Parreira's stock answer is that being coach of the Brazilian national

team is great fun — but not until you win the world championship.

Early in the tournament, Parreira smiled wanly when asked why 150 million people in Brazil seem to believe that the only one who doesn't know what's best for Brazil is the Brazilian national team coach.

"Maybe FIFA should allow Brazil to play with six teams," Parreira said. "We might please half the people. Otherwise, there's no solution. One team should be attacking. One should play defensive. Another creative. One could be a fantasy team. To please everybody with just one team, it can't be done."

Cup Spurs Memories for Pelé

By Alex Yannis
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Pelé sounded nostalgic as he recalled Brazil's clash with Sweden nine World Cups ago, a match in another decade, another country.

The year was 1958, and the place was Sweden, where Brazil met the host country's national team in the final.

That was the year the entire world discovered and embraced Edson Arantes do Nascimento as Pelé, its soccer son. It was the year Pelé, at 17, broke into world prominence, leading Brazil to its first of three World Cup titles.

Pelé scored two goals in Brazil's 5-2 triumph over Sweden in that championship game.

"I wanted to talk to my parents in Brazil, but I couldn't do it because communication was not good in those days," Pelé recalled Tuesday, feeling anew the excitement that kept him up all night after the

game. "They told me I had to wait until the next day to call, but I was so emotional I didn't sleep that night."

Pelé had made his World Cup bow that year against the Soviet Union in a first-round match, and he said that he identified with Ronaldo, the 17-year-old on Brazil's 1994 team who has not been used yet in this year's tournament.

"I feel for Ronaldo," Pelé said. "I know how he feels because I didn't play until the third game in 1958."

Pelé wasn't noticed against the Soviets, but he was when he scored the only goal in Brazil's 1-0 triumph over Wales in the quarterfinals.

"That first goal I scored in the tournament is also the thing I remember the most because we qualified for the next round," Pelé said.

The world probably better remembers the three goals he scored in 20 minutes in the 5-2 semifinal triumph over France.

Brazil's Zagalo Has Seen it All

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Mario Zagalo, the assistant coach for Brazil, said he was hoping Sweden would be as generous in Wednesday's semifinal as it was in 1958 when the two sides met in the final.

Zagalo scored one of the goals as the Brazilians beat the host country, 5-2, to record the first of their three World Cup triumphs.

"The night before the match it poured with rain," Zagalo recalled. "But the Swedes made a huge effort to clear the pitch of water, even though they knew that they would benefit from playing us on a soaked pitch."

"It was a gesture I will never forget. Since then I have always been grateful to the Swedish people for this gesture."

Zagalo has a remarkable track record, having been involved in all of Brazil's previous World Cup wins.

He played in all six games of the team's successful 1958 campaign, scoring in the final, and all six matches in 1962, when Brazil retained the trophy.

When Brazil won for the third time in 1970, Zagalo, capped 33 times, was coach. His only failure as coach came in 1974,

when Brazil went out in the second round. Still, there has been the criticism.

"In 1958, we started out with a classic 4-2-4 which became 4-3-3 and they were already saying I was messing up the left winger's role," he said. "Afterwards they discovered that in reality I was ahead of my time."

"Before the 1970 competition they said that I was mad, that I was stupid, that I was going back to 1958."

"Yet we won the Cup and we scored more goals than any other team and let in fewer."

The criticism "hasn't changed," Zagalo said. "It's just that there are more people. We had 90 million people in Brazil in 1970. Today we have 150 million."

"There were 90 million would-be coaches in 1970 against 150 million today."

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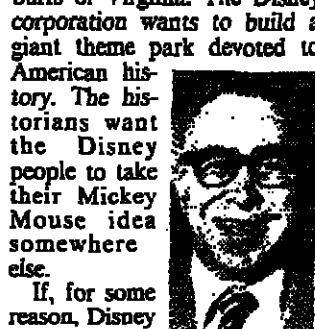
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ART BUCHWALD

Disneyland, D.C.

WASHINGTON — The second battle of Manassas is now being waged between Walt Disney and Civil War buffs of Virginia. The Disney corporation wants to build a giant theme park devoted to American history.



Buchwald

The historians want the Disney people to take their Mickey Mouse idea somewhere else.

If, for some reason, Disney can't get permission to build its park on hallowed Manassas ground, Joe Skalek has a suggestion.

"The company should move the park to Washington, D.C., which has been called Disney World North for some time now," he told me.

"Opening in Washington instead of Manassas would save the Disney company millions of dollars because all the fantasy is already there.

"The Capitol could be renamed 'The Magic Mountain.' There could be a magic show in which billions of dollars would disappear before the public's eyes. Elected officials could moonlight as clowns, and lobbyists, dressed as pirates, would sink legislation not to their liking.

"The dome of the Capitol would feature a 'Slide for Life.'

Paris American Center Names New Director

PARIS — Marie-Claude Beaud, director and artistic manager of the Cartier Foundation for Contemporary Art, was appointed Wednesday to head the newly opened American Center.

The 48-year-old Frenchwoman will take over the center as executive director Sept. 1.

and you would go down in a pork barrel until you reached the bottom, where you could swim in a shark pool filled with Washington lawyers."

"Who would you put in the White House?" I asked.

"Mickey and Minnie. Everyone who worked there would be required to wear mouse ears."

"Every hour Mickey and Minnie would come out and have their pictures taken. Donald Duck would be their spokesperson and he'd explain what they really meant to say."

"It's such an opportunity for kids to learn about our history," I told Joe.

"One of the main attractions of the park would take place when it gets dark. Disney engineers have already figured out a way to put rockets on the Washington Monument, and every 15 minutes they could make it roar into space."

"This attraction, by the way, would be free and included in the price of a ticket," Joe explained.

"There would be something for everybody. We are hoping to sign up Ollie North to sit in a swing where people could throw softballs at him, and if they hit him he would be fall into a large tank of water."

"Another attraction would be a giant wheel with 20 numbers on it. For \$1, visitors would bet on a number and, if they won, they could take home a stuffed toy in the likeness of a Supreme Court justice."

"Would you consider having Beauty and the Beast?" I asked Joe.

He replied, "I hope so. We could get Packwood to play the Beast."

"Who would play Beauty?"

"Anybody on the Hill he chooses."

Joe told me that he didn't think Disney would have any problem getting the park off the ground. "We would run a clean place where even Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs would feel right at home."

The Sound Franchise of John Scofield

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The time when musicians built a reputation by blowing a bunch of choruses of somebody else's tunes are basically over. Personalities are now based on original material. Ironically, the Beatles had a lot to do with that. However, true originality is in short supply. Worse, it's not really wanted.

The lost chords have all been found. All the vamps have been vamped. Free jazz has been tamed. How many new sounds can be left? There are those who reply, "as many as human beings." But the scale is tempered, all horns have mouthpieces, keyboards have keys. We are limited by our tools, and imagination is not exactly being encouraged. New is considered old-hat and fresh is stale, a combination of not much new left to play and the music business not tolerating the unfamiliar. We live in the age of the sequel. Something new should preferably be borrowed.

You are rarely able to identify a contemporary improviser by hearing a few bars, as with Django Reinhardt and Ben Webster and the stylists of yore. John Scofield is one of the few with a franchise sound today. This premier guitar player is now touring Europe with Pat Metheny, another one. "Playing other people's tunes is still fun," Scofield says. "But it's no longer enough. When Louis Armstrong or Charlie Parker improvised, that was enough. Improvisation itself was enough. Just doing it was new. Not any more. There have been too many stylists. It's played out."

Herbie Hancock took harmonic sophistication on a keyboard about as far as possible using a 12-tone scale, at least nobody else has taken it significantly further. Tony Williams and Jack DeJohnette stretched time across bar lines to practical limits (Denis Chambers, an exception, is still building on it). Scott La Faro turned the bass fiddle into a melodic instrument 30 years ago, and later ditto Jaco Pastorius with the bass guitar. The rest has been addenda and finesse. Joe Zawinul found a personal sound on synthesizer but who has done it since? All young saxophone players feel somehow obliged to play like Michael Brecker. Exceptions, of course, prove the rule, but there are less and less of them. The best young players, particularly the best paid, are considered to be those who are the best at imitating an ancestor.

Young musicians today appear to have forgotten the sage advice of the past master who said: "If you're going to sound like somebody else, make sure they played a different instrument than you do." Cloning is no accident, it is the objective. "He sounds just like..." is a compliment, certainly from record companies. With the help of electronic gizmos, a sense of history, an inquiring mind and the rock textures of Jimi Hendrix with the harmonic implications of John Coltrane. You know who it is.

"Sometimes I think jazz was just an idea," Scofield said. "Wow! Let's improvise!" That was really radical, to compose in public. To improvise as the



Guitarist Scofield detests all the clones of jazz.

center of the music. It made sense once but maybe now it's going to slow down. Why should we expect a new movement every five years? There will continue to be guys who can play, but no movements. At least until something else comes along and then maybe it won't be called jazz."

Young Scofield listened to Ricky Nelson and the Kingston Trio. There were no teachers in Wilton, Connecticut, so he taught himself. He listened to the blues and to Charlie Christian. It was the early 1960s, guitar playing was becoming a major macho pose, like slam-dunking. It was also more than pose, the guitar overtook the saxophone as the voice of the

20th century. But jazz on the instrument was rare 20 years ago and so when Scofield and Metheny met in Boston they found they had a lot in common. They hooked up as often as possible.

"I Can See Your House From Here" (Blue Note), their first (co-billed) album together has recently been released. I hate to say this because it's not really his fault but Pat Metheny has had too many clones and it has become difficult to distinguish his play. He and Scofield sound like two great guitar players but you are often not sure who.

Scofield has earned a contract with a multinational record company, a house in the country and two cars. He has two children and his wife, Susan, is his manager (a key element in a successful jazz career). His career has "never been better." His songs earn royalties, he works as often as he wants, he has been on the Tonight show and he gets interviewed a lot. A New York Times reporter recently asked him why the guys he plays with are so often white.

He did not like that question and was not terribly happy when I repeated it. But it has occurred to me that one reason for the sterility of the moment may be the de facto segregation of the scene. Years ago, when racism was institutionalized, there was more integrated jamming and even performing than today. When I drove from Coral Gables into Miami's black ghetto late at night to sit in with Blue Mitchell playing with Sam Jones and His Harlem Square Synchopators and the police threw me out, all of us, black and white, felt equally alienated. We were all devout beboppers, members of the same cult. Racial mixture is always creatively positive in my opinion and it can be argued that Miles Davis's originality began to taper off after he separated from his two white "hippie" guitar players, Mike Stern and Scofield.

"I hate to count black and white," Scofield said. "But I just played with Joe Henderson and Al Foster. I play with them a lot. Color is not a factor in my life. It's a factor when a black man won't hire a white musician because of peer pressure, or a white leader is scared of hiring a black sideman because he feels personally uneasy with him."

"It's a drag when a musician won't play or write what he really wants to hear because he thinks he has to identify himself as something or other for commercial reasons. I've often asked myself, 'Am I trying to play black?' No, I'm not. I'm just trying to play the music I love. Still, you think about that because you see all these jerks out there... 'Hi, I'm Eric Schmidt from Wherever, Mississippi, I'm a billionaire, I grew up with the blues, I live the blues, I drink the blues...' That's really offensive."

I asked Scofield if you could tell he was white just by listening.

"You might say this guy has a little classical influence and a little ECM so he's probably white. But [black guitarist] Eric Gale heard me in a club and came up to me and said 'I always thought you were black.' Which was a compliment. But I like white players who sort of Uncle Tom it up, I hate black players who do that too. You can always tell an imitation."

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Weather
Algeria	21/21	21/21	16/16	16/16	16/16	16/16
Austria	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Belgium	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bulgaria	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Czech Rep.	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Denmark	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
France	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Germany	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Greece	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Hungary	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Ireland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Italy	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Japan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Korea	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Latvia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Lithuania	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Malta	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Netherlands	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Norway	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Poland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Portugal	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Romania	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Russia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Slovakia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Slovenia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Spain	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Sweden	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Switzerland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Taiwan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Thailand	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Turkey	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Ukraine	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
USA	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
UK	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17

Very warm and humid weather will continue across the Southeast through this weekend. There will be a few thunderstorms across Georgia and Florida. London will enjoy plenty of sunshine and nearly reasonable temperatures. Madrid will be hot Friday through Sunday.

Very warm weather will continue across much of central and eastern Europe this weekend. There will be a few thunderstorms across Germany and Poland. London will enjoy plenty of sunshine and nearly reasonable temperatures. Madrid will be hot Friday through Sunday.

Uncomfortably hot and humid weather will continue into this weekend from Shanghai through North Korea. There may be a few thunderstorms near Shanghai Saturday and Sunday. Localized heavy rains will persist Friday and Saturday across the Philippines.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Weather
Bahamas	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bahrain	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bangladesh	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bhutan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bolivia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bosnia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Brazil	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Bulgaria	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Burkina Faso	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Burundi	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cambodia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cameroon	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Canada	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cape Verde	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Chad	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Chile	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
China	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Colombia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Congo	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cote d'Ivoire	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Croatia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cuba	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Cyprus	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Czech Rep.	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Dominican Rep.	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Dominica	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
DRC	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Ecuador	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Egypt	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
El Salvador	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Equatorial Guinea	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Eritrea	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Estonia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Finland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
France	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Gabon	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Gambia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Germany	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Ghana	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Greece	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Guatemala	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Honduras	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Hungary	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Iceland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Ireland	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Israel	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Italy	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Jamaica	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Japan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Jordan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Kazakhstan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Kenya	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Korea	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Kosovo	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Kuwait	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Kyrgyzstan	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Laos	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Latvia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Lithuania	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Madagascar	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Malawi	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Malaysia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Maldives	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mali	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Malta	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mauritania	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mauritius	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mexico	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Moldova	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mongolia	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Montenegro	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Morocco	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Mozambique	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Nicaragua	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17
Niger	22/22	22/22	17/17	17/17	17/17	17/17